

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ALLEGED FAILURE TO ENFORCE DRY LAW DENOUNCED

New York City Official Attacks
Federal Enforcement Agents
at International Congress—
Mr. Kramer Defends Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
The even tenor of reports from foreign countries on the progress being made against alcoholism, at the session of the International Congress Against Alcoholism yesterday, was rudely interrupted by the interjection of a denunciation of the government by Bird S. Coler, commissioner of welfare of New York City, for its alleged failure to enforce prohibition, followed by an address by John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, who declared himself ready to act on any information that Mr. Coler might offer, but defended his office, stating what had been done and the difficulties in the way of doing more.

Mr. Coler asserted that the music halls and similar resorts in New York were selling liquor under a license obtained for medicinal purposes. The speaker confessed that he had opposed the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, but, occupying a position where he could see its effects, he had become converted to it and would take every opportunity to sustain it. The first results, he declared, were almost miraculous. The saloon-keeper and the bootlegger were not yet at work and there was no increase in narcotic drug addicts.

Increase in Alcoholic Cases

During the last month, however, Mr. Coler declared, there had been a great increase in the number of alcoholic cases treated in the hospitals and he attributed this, in large part, to laxity on the part of government officials.

"Have we a law or have we not?" he inquired, adding that there was no attempt to catch persons in high places. "They could catch governors, mayors, assemblymen, and others all over the Union," he asserted. "New York City could be cleaned up in 60 days if the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Bureau worked on the level. Both candidates for President seem to be ducking now or less. There is nothing from Senator Harding on or off the front porch. Cox would enforce the law and I would prefer that he would believe in the law."

Even at it is, Mr. Coler said, the city lodging houses are still empty, the hospital wards depleted, and the number of commitments of children decreased.

"If the government does not take a hand mighty quick there will be more scandal in the going out of this administration than there was in the old Whisky Ring," he declared. "I say this as a Democrat. I am prepared to go to the limit, taking this into high places if they have got to reach into the heart of the government itself. Some sections of the government will have a chance to get some of their own people."

"Think of licensing common dance halls for the medical distribution of liquor."

The audience applauded Mr. Coler, but when Commissioner Kramer took the platform it rose to its feet, cheering lustily. It was evident that he was expected to reply to the accusations of Mr. Coler, but he met these expectations only in part. He said that he listened to such statements frequently and that they were to a certain extent true, but that he had always found it difficult to get a bill of particulars. He said that he would have a conference later with Mr. Coler and would be glad to act promptly on any information that he could furnish. Mr. Kramer reminded the audience that great reforms came slowly, especially if they were of a political, economic, or personal character.

A Matter of Growth

"The prohibition act did not mean that the liquor traffic would cease instantly," he said. "We have years ahead of us to make it effective. Prohibition is not a state or condition, it is a growth."

For the benefit of the foreigners, Mr. Kramer expressed the hope that they would not go back home and say that Americans had solved the prohibition problem.

"There were many uncertainties but things were getting on a pretty substantial basis, and along comes politics," he said. "You foreigners don't know what politics is," said Mr. Kramer. "Politics bothers everything." However, certain things that had been established, Mr. Kramer enumerated: (1) Revenue from saloons is not necessary to run the government; (2) the abolition of the saloon does not interfere with business in the least; (3) the social aspect of drinking has been removed, also the recruiting stations.

The fact that Mr. Coler had said that he was going to do something to "jar" New York, the prohibition commissioner said, was a good sign. Outspoken sentiment was needed. All the same, he insisted that he was making no apology for his own force.

Need of Keeping Law Unchanged

"What can 1000 men do to police 110,000,000?" he asked. "We need that the law shall be left as it is," declared Mr. Kramer. "If the principle of light

wines and beer is adopted the whole thing will go by the boards."

Here the audience got to its feet and cheered. Mr. Kramer had to wait for the noise to subside before he continued:

"The great trouble now is with soft drinks and if you open up the saloons again to sell wine and beer all the force we have could not enforce the law in one city."

The commissioner said that one of the things that had troubled him was that when he decided to allow no more liquor traffic there were 60,000,000 gallons of whisky in 400 warehouses, "and it was the slipperiest stuff I ever saw," he declared. "In regard to permits, if Mr. Coler will furnish the information, they will not be serving it any more. As to medicinal preparations, Mr. Kramer said that the law provided that they could be manufactured under the law, but that the medical standards were to be raised and permits curtailed. He asked the help of the American people.

Mr. Coler, given a few minutes to reply, said that "all preachers could not be executives," and that Mr. Kramer was too refined. It needed a little more of the "thug." The Attorney-General was not behind him properly he asserted.

"If the government is on the level," he repeated, "all the associations, including the secret service of the army and navy, could be used."

"Why did they get the permits?" he demanded, referring to the dance halls. "I mean who gave the permits? Are they still in office? That's an indictment. Get it from your books."

Liquor Problem in China

One of the foreign delegates who made a distinct impression yesterday was Wen Pin Wei, secretary of the Chinese Legation here, who said that he had been instructed by his government to bring to the attention of the congress the liquor question that is menacing all classes in China.

"Until the last few years," said Mr. Wei, "there was no liquor question in China. To be sure, the Chinese make about 20 varieties of wine, mostly weak, but the taxes were very heavy, especially in recent years. The Chinese seldom drink to excess and those who do so are despised. Foreign wines, whisky and beer have been introduced into China in increasing amounts, and with the introduction of foreign breweries the problem has become a serious one."

"The liquor problem in China is the problem of foreign liquor. The low tariff has greatly helped the liquor cause. Western liquor has followed the spread of western civilization in China."

First there came the German breweries, said Mr. Wei. "Since the enforcement of the prohibition amendment in America it seems as if the liquor interests have decided to make China a dumping ground for American liquor."

In the last two years, eight American breweries had moved to China. Mr. Wei said that Chinese was willing that Americans should give her their religion, methods of education, and constructive work, but they did not want American breweries. The activity of the American liquor interests has led to the establishment of the Chinese prohibition league, which has nearly 1200 workers.

Another voice from the Orient in favor of prohibition was Dr. Yamaguchi of Tokyo, who described the efforts being made to limit the drinking of sake, the so-called Japanese national drink. The fight against the sale of sake meets with the same difficulty which confronts the fight against beer and wine in Italy, France and Germany—the part that it plays as a traditional part of social life.

The alcohol problem in Great Britain during and after the war was the subject of a paper read by Theodore Neild, J. P., in which he advocated state purchase and control of the liquor industry, as proposed by Premier Lloyd George, as the only measure effective against trade activity and public apathy.

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PREMIER CONFERS WITH THE MINERS

Mr. Lloyd George Urges Leaders
to Accept Impartial Tribunal—
Compromise Hoped for in
Direction of More Output

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Wednesday's interview between the leaders of the "triple alliance" of miners' railwaymen and transport workers' unions and Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, has put a different complexion on the coal situation, for despite there being no appearance of the two sides coming together on the questions of an immediate increase of 2s. in the miners' wages, yet the trend of the discussion gives rise to the hope that some solution may be arrived at on the lines of extra remuneration in connection with extra output.

Three sections of the triple alliance are discussing the results of Wednesday's interview, and it is anticipated that there will be further meetings with the Premier after tonight's gathering of the triple alliance.

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the delegation of the triple alliance did not meet the Premier as third party mediators, but as negotiators who would be involved if the coal strike began. The railwaymen, at a delegate meeting, previously pledged their active support to the miners if the strike takes place, but, at the same time, decided to press upon the full triple alliance conference the urgent necessity of taking action to initiate joint negotiations with the government so that no possible avenue to peace should be left unexplored. Hence the interview with the Premier.

The transport workers, on the other hand, have not definitely committed themselves to support the strike by sympathetic action. In fact, the Transport Workers Federation is unable to do this. It has not yet recommended any course of action to its constituent unions, because their representatives are not in agreement. The seamen, for instance, are strongly opposed to strike action.

Nevertheless, the federation leaders believe that, if a settlement is not arrived at, many of the more important transport unions, including some of the road vehicle employees, such as carters and motor drivers, will be involved if the coal strike begins. The "Hufvudstadsblad" of Helsinki is reported to have stated: "We are willing to consider any proposal for settlement which does not embody complete cessation of the islands. If such a decision were made, it would have to be carried out by force of arms. It would indeed be strange if the matter were allowed to end in such a way, after the question had been referred to the League of Nations."

As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the League of Nations has placed the question of the Aland Islands in the hands of the commission of international jurists, which was appointed by the Council of the League to inquire and report on the claim that the Finnish Government that the future of these islands was the domestic matter of Finland and did not fall within the scope of the League of Nations.

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Subsequently he attempted to justify the increase demanded in miners' wages, and concluded in a serious note: "In the next few hours it is the solemn obligation, both of your side and ours, to find a bridge, if it is possible."

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, put the case on behalf of the public, represented by the government, as against the section of the community, which he admitted was entitled to every consideration at the hands of their fellow citizens. The Premier analyzed the miners' claim that they had not had an advance corresponding to the in-

creased cost of living, which claim, he declared, he could not accept. There being a clear and definite issue between the government and the miners' representatives, he thought it was precisely the case where an impartial tribunal could investigate the facts.

The Premier pointed out that the cost of living had increased by 41 points since the issue of the Sankey report. Frank Hodges, for the miners, claimed 46. On the sliding scale basis conceded to the railwaymen, that increase made the miners should have had an increase of 8s. per week, according to the Premier's estimate and of 9s. according to Mr. Hodges'. As a matter of fact, the miners had received a 12s. increase, and even if Mr. Hodges' figure of 10s. was correct, the miners were still is. to the good.

Impartial Tribunal Urged

In view of the disagreement on figures, the Premier again urged the importance of having an impartial tribunal, and expressed the government's desire to discontinue the practice of the government negotiating directly between the employers and the men. The Premier stated that it would be worth the country's while to increase the miners' remuneration as an incentive to increase in output.

Mr. Hodges again brought up the fact that the average increase on the miners' pre-war wages is 15s per cent, as against 161 per cent increase in the cost of living, and claimed that, whatever advance the Sankey report gave them, had disappeared. If they secured the 2s. increase, they asked for, they would be receiving only 184 per cent above the pre-war level or 23 per cent above the existing cost of living.

**FINNS DISAPPROVE
OF JURISTS' REPORT**

Decision That Aland Question Is Not Domestic Affair Causes Displeasure—Prohibition Difficulty Is Foreseen by Finns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Finland is far from pleased with the report that the commission of international jurists has decided that the question of ownership of the Aland Islands is not a domestic one, as claimed by Finland. The "Hufvudstadsblad" of Helsinki is reported to have stated: "We are willing to consider any proposal for settlement which does not embody complete cessation of the islands. If such a decision were made, it would have to be carried out by force of arms. It would indeed be strange if the matter were allowed to end in such a way, after the question had been referred to the League of Nations."

It can be stated that the Japanese Government knows that this country regards the questions of anti-Japanese legislation, Asiatic immigration, and cognate matters as ones to be settled between the two countries. As is known to the Tokyo Foreign Office, there is a hint of suspicion that many of the press statements securing official sanction in the Japanese capital are largely in the nature of propaganda for domestic consumption. This is a matter of conjecture, however, and one about which officials here are at all times judiciously silent.

The Political Aspect

A decision on the part of the Japanese Government to entwine the California land issue with the general question of "racial equality" and to submit it to the League of Nations would have, it is realized, an important political effect in the United States, with the country in the middle of an election where the League is an issue.

Republican opponents of the League have already started the "I told you" chorus, since the publication of the dispatches from Tokyo. Little time was lost by the Republican pamphleteers in trying to show that the California situation might come within the purview of the League Council. Nothing, it is stated by competent authorities, is more unlikely than such an eventuality. The State Department knows this, and what is more, Tokyo knows it, and fully realizes that it must deal with the United States and the United Kingdom in questions affecting the "citizenship" of this country. The acceptance by Japan of this fundamental axiom is the only basis of a discussion of the question, it is believed.

Aim of Negotiations

It was stated yesterday that the negotiations between the State Department and Baron Shidzara, the Japanese Ambassador, in respect of the Japanese land ownership question, raised anew in California by the proposed referendum, are intended to take place at the earliest possible date. The Japanese in California who consider themselves injured, a course is taken which they might be supported by representatives of the Tokyo Government. As viewed here there is no pressure of any kind in the negotiations with Japan, and there is wholly lacking here the excitement that is being manifested on the part of some writers in the Japanese press and speakers before Japanese audiences.

Effect of California Vote

While Finland is a prohibition country, and is quite dry, Sweden is the reverse, and, even with 40 miles of water separating the two countries, great difficulty is experienced in preventing the smuggling of liquor into Finland. With Sweden in possession of these islands, and in open communication with the mainland of Finland over ice in winter, the informant stated that Finland would find it impossible to prevent the wholesale smuggling of liquor, as well as dutiable goods, from Sweden.

The claim made by Sweden that the population of the Aland Islands is of Swedish descent, may be applied to all other islands off the southern coastline of Finland, and even to the main coastline itself.

JAPANESE ISSUE CALLED DOMESTIC

Washington View Is That Race Question in California Must Be Sett

general policy. Yet the two men have not been associated with the same ideals or parties. While Mr. Clemenceau is a radical, Mr. Millerand has always been a pronounced Socialist, fully in sympathy with the aspirations of the working classes, though not of the extreme tendencies displayed by certain types of the Socialists of today.

Equipped with a useful experience as a journalist and lawyer, and being within an orator of considerable vigor, Mr. Millerand quickly rose to prominence among the parties of the Left after his first election to the Chamber of Deputies, and when, after the political commotions following the Dreyfus incident, he accepted cabinet rank as Minister of Commerce and Industry under Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, he strengthened his reputation not a little by resigning on a point of honor.

He was subsequently Minister of Public Works in the Briand Cabinet, and, on two occasions Minister of War, the second of these occasions being at the opening of the great war, when it fell to him to make the initial measures for the military defense of France.

Mr. Millerand's reputation for sound, level-headed statesmanship suggests qualities well suited for the high office he now holds. Whether he will be satisfied to remain within the limits hitherto imposed upon the powers of the President, which have at different times been the subject of much criticism, is a question which cannot at present be answered with any degree of certainty.

MEXICO OUTLINES ITS NEW PROGRAM

Finance Minister, Following Visit to the United States, Tells of Reconstruction Work in an Effort to Restore Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The financial situation of Mexico, and consequently "its material and moral tranquillity," are about to be settled, and "the problems of the external debt, the oil question, the reorganization of railways, and the new banking law, are about to be converted into realities," is a statement attributed to Salvador Alvarado, Mexican Minister of Finance, in advices received here yesterday.

Mr. Alvarado has just returned to Mexico from New York, where he was in conference with bankers and other business men, and has made a verbal report to President de la Huerta. One of the features mentioned in the published reports of Mr. Alvarado's statement is the Mexican merchant marine, which he said had already been launched with the acquisition of 25 ships capable of 18 knots, accommodating, besides the cargoes, 10 passengers each, and with a wireless equipment able to communicate within a radius of 500 miles. These vessels will be put into coastwise service. It is not made clear where these ships were acquired, but he said they were to be delivered at Veracruz, and were to be paid for in installments. These vessels, the Finance Minister said, would be owned by the Mexican Navigation Company, which had already been organized, and in which the Mexican Government held 51 per cent of the stock. The government will also have a majority on the board of directors. Mr. Alvarado also stated that the new merchant marine would establish at once all-steamer lines on the Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Referring to railways, Mr. Alvarado said that agreements had been reached whereby the government would be supplied with all necessary rolling stock, and that orders had been placed for 300 locomotives and 6000 cars. He said that a plant for the manufacture of rolling stock would soon be established in the Republic, and that representatives of the company that was to build the plant would soon arrive in Mexico City to sign the contracts, the details of which had all been agreed upon. After several meetings in New York with members of the board of directors of the company owning the railroads, Mr. Alvarado said that he entered into arrangements with them to make an examination of the lines with a view to reorganization.

He announced the plan for the purchase of the Light and Power Company of Mexico City, which has about \$90,000,000 gold invested, whereby the Mexican Government would issue bonds in payment, which would be redeemed out of the earnings of the company. He said that appraisers had already been appointed to determine the value of the company's plant and holdings.

Without going into details, Mr. Alvarado announced that the foreign debt of Mexico would soon be cared for. He said that a score of other important matters had been taken up by him while he was in New York, but he could not discuss them at the present time, because they were still in the course of negotiations. He concluded his statement:

"In my discussions of Mexican affairs in New York, I pointed out that Mexico has five indispensable qualifications for greatness: raw materials, motive power, efficient labor, unparalleled geographical situation, and unlimited markets."

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—The fall enrollment at the University of Missouri approximates 3000, an increase of more than 14 per cent over that at the corresponding time last year. The increase for women is 19 per cent, for men about 12 per cent.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT RIGA IS OPENED

Fact That No Further Demands Are Made by Bolsheviks Is Taken to Indicate Desire to Make a Real Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—A message from Riga states that during Tuesday's sitting of the Russo-Polish peace conference the plenary powers of the two delegations were found to be in order and verified. This is taken as a good sign of the happy conclu-

tion of Dublin, it appears that a number of soldiers called at the hotel at 3 a.m., and, after examining the hotel register, went up to Mr. Lynch's room, and later the police called to make inquiries.

Official reports of the incident stated that: "In the early hours of this morning a military party, guided by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, went to the Exchange Hotel for the purpose of arresting a man named Jack Lynch, who was occupying number six bedroom on the third floor. When the officers entered the room, Lynch fired at them with a revolver, a bullet striking the wall at the foot of the bed, where it was afterward discovered. The fire, was returned by a number of the party, and Lynch was shot through the head. A six-chamber revolver, with five chambers loaded and one discharged,

PRICE REDUCTIONS DECLARED LOGICAL

Halt in Currency Expansion Said by Secretary of Treasury to Be Direct Cause of Downward Trend—Effect on Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

William M. Lewis, an economist in the Treasury Department, said yesterday that general price reductions would come in the near future, and that the action of the Henry Ford Company in cutting prices on Ford cars from 17 to 31 per cent would be followed by general price slashing in the automobile trade.

Mr. Lewis' forecast was borne out during the day by an announcement by the Franklin Motor Car Company that its cars would sell at 17 to 20 per cent less than heretofore, and by price reductions, in some instances very large, announced by two large Chicago mail order houses.

David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, had previously given it as his opinion that the profiteers were nearing the end of their rope, and that they would shortly be forced to make sacrifices. The impossibility of keeping prices permanently at a war level through aid of banking credit was emphasized. Various producing interests, it is understood, have been pressing the government to aid in holding off liquidation in lines where goods have long been held off the market.

The Secretary said that the government intended to aid the "orderly marketing" of crops and other commodities, but that the time has come for a halt in currency expansion, due to speculative boosting of prices through the aid of banking credit. Capital should be directed into useful channels, instead of mere speculation, he felt. There should be greater liberality on the part of the government toward agricultural enterprise in particular. In any event, the country could not continue to prosper with war greed as its motto.

Employment Slightly Reduced

Some months ago the first indications began to appear that the public had practically come to the limit of its purchasing power, and reductions in luxury purchases were noticed. The latest employment figures of the Labor Department show the continuation of the process then begun in a reduction of some 10 per cent in the number employed in the automobile industry for August, as compared with July, and reductions of about 5 per cent in various departments of the textile and garment industries. The leather trade also showed a 5 per cent reduction. The only important increase was in car building and repairing, where 3.5 per cent more men were employed.

A committee of this government is obtaining first hand information from men of every occupation and class—the best information they can get as to just what is necessary to produce the results I have described. If we maintain the protective tariff at the level I have indicated I believe we will go on, but if we turn the other way we will go back, and I believe the Province of Quebec, and particularly its workingmen, will be the first to suffer and the class to suffer most severely." Mr. Meighen had a most enthusiastic reception throughout his tour of the Eastern townships.

ONE LANGUAGE ONLY FAVERED BY G. A. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—By changing their ritual the members of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual business meeting of their national encampment went on record in favor of only one language in the United States.

They also changed their constitution to permit Civil War veterans living in communities where there are no Grand Army posts to become members at large of the organization.

The response of the senior vice-commander-in-chief in the ritual formerly pledged members to stand for "One country and one flag." The change making the ritual read, "One country, one language, and one flag."

ESCORT URGED FOR CARTING EXPLOSIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office NEW YORK, New York—Police escort at the expense of owners for the carting of high explosives is advocated by John R. Shillady, executive director of the National Consumers League.

If it is found to be illegal for the city to charge specifically for the police escort, he says, the companies dealing in high explosives could be charged an increased license fee.

ARGENTINA OBJECTS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Negotiations for a treaty between the United States and Argentina which would govern reciprocal rights of commercial travelers in each country have encountered difficulties. Argentina has refused to accept the favored-nation clause asked by the United States.

The increase on a typewriter carried 219 miles is 8.1 cents. A Ford can be carried from Detroit, Michigan, to Washington for \$6.08 more; to Norfolk, Virginia, a much greater distance, for only \$5.92 more; to Birmingham for \$9.72 more. The increased cost on a plow transported 331 miles would be 5.88 cents; on a pound of newsprint carried 1208 miles, 0.17 cent; and on a chair carried 508 miles, 10 cents.

A dozen oranges will be carried from coast to coast for 2.88 cents more, and a piano can go from Chicago to Birmingham for \$4.33 more. The new freight rates may justly cause a purchaser of an automobile tire in New Orleans to pay 10.67 cents more for a tire brought from Akron, Ohio; but that is all.

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to Birmingham for \$9.72 more. The increased cost on a plow transported 331 miles would be 5.88 cents; on a pound of newsprint carried 1208 miles, 0.17 cent; and on a chair carried 508 miles, 10 cents.

These figures do not represent the total added transportation costs, for often raw materials have to be transported to factories, but the sum of these costs would be very small in proportion to the cost of the completed article, the railway executives say.

STRIKING TEAMSTERS RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office ST. LOUIS, Missouri—"Insurgent" teamsters who struck without union sanction to force recognition of a newly formed union have gone back to the provisions of the bill.

A profiteering prevention court is established, having powers to impose imprisonment for first offense, with double these penalties for the second offense and imprisonment for five years for the third offense. Penalties for corporations are much heavier and finally provide for the winding up of the offending company. Unauthorized boarding of commodities will be met with forfeiture. The court has power to compel sale at fixed prices, to tax excess profits, and encourage cooperative enterprises. The court may also limit exports, if the local supply is insufficient.

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SENATE WILL HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

Attention Directed to the Great Importance of Its Makeup—Mr. Harding Expected to Retain His Seat Until January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

GRANBY, Quebec—A grave warning was issued by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, to the people of Canada in addressing a big gathering at Granby as to the dangerous consequences that might ensue should the present government be turned out of office and the Farmers' Party get control of affairs. He pointed out that the remnants of the Liberal Party had aligned themselves with the Farmers' Party and also all those fanatics and extremists who were discontented with the established institutions of the Dominion, and, if that party got into power, there was no knowing to what lengths they might be forced to go.

"I don't say that the Farmers' Party wants to overturn responsible government," declared the Premier, "but many of those with whom they have aligned themselves in the City of Winnipeg and the City of Vancouver, and from end to end of this country, undoubtedly hold out as their goal a reversal of the system of government in this Dominion. Therefore, the addition of these groups to the Farmers' Party constitutes that party the most formidable opposition to the government, and figure to yourself what would happen if that group should be in control."

"A committee of this government is obtaining first hand information from men of every occupation and class—the best information they can get as to just what is necessary to produce the results I have described. If we maintain the protective tariff at the level I have indicated I believe we will go on, but if we turn the other way we will go back, and I believe the Province of Quebec, and particularly its workingmen, will be the first to suffer and the class to suffer most severely." Mr. Meighen had a most enthusiastic reception throughout his tour of the Eastern townships.

If Mr. Harding, as is now anticipated, retains his seat in the Senate until next January, when the presidency will have been decided, it will, he said, be chosen to that office, by the first occasion when a President-elect has occupied a Senate seat. His resignation would enable Governor Cox to appoint a Democrat as his successor, and the result might be a considerable shifting of senatorial policies during the coming session. The election of a Republican Governor in Ohio would make it possible for Mr. Harding to resign in January.

The Senate, regardless of the result of the presidential elections, will hold the balance of power, for it can control legislation, and to a large degree, presidential policies. In the event of Mr. Harding's election, his close relations with the present Republican leaders of the Senate would probably make any serious differences between him and the Republican senators unlikely.

MR. GOMPERS MAY NOT GO TO BRUSSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, probably will not attend the international Labor conference at Brussels, Belgium, according to opinions of Labor men. It is pointed out that Mr. Gompers is fully occupied now with the non-partisan political campaign of the

federation, and that he will be unable to undertake any other activities until after election, at least.

The reported attitude of a considerable section of Mexican Labor toward Mr. Gompers' well-known views on Socialism, have furnished ground for the opinion that the American Federation of Labor may in the future hold not so close a relation to Labor groups in other countries as has been the case in the past. The Labor movements of most European countries have now shown themselves to be almost universally Socialist or syndicalist, modeling their work along the lines of philosophies with which Mr. Gompers and his colleagues in the federation have little sympathy.

AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY GROWTH

Proof of the High Quality of the Product Attested by Exhibits and Experts at the Chemical Show in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—The American dyestuffs exhibits at the Chemical Show being held here this week are attracting thousands of visitors who have the opportunity of seeing the growth, by means of strikingly arranged exhibits and charts, of the industry in the United States since the beginning of the war in 1914. Proof of the high quality of American dyes is daily becoming evident, chemists at the exposition say, notwithstanding propaganda said to emanate from Germany seeking to convince the public of the overwhelming superiority of German dyes.

"When the war broke out there were but five American concerns engaged in the production of coal-tar products, depending for the most part on imported raw materials, the chemist in charge of the most extensive dyestuffs exhibit at the exposition told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, yesterday. "These five concerns constituted the only foundation on which an American dyestuffs industry could be based. Before they could be developed sufficiently to meet the situation, two other industries, the manufacture of coal-tar crudes and the intermediate products obtained therefrom, had to be created. Our government made energetic efforts to establish these preliminary industries in order to meet the demand for munitions, and naturally these demands had the first and paramount call."

It was pointed out that the effort of bringing the American industry to an equality with Germany's industry, begun on a wide scale as long ago as 1870, has required tremendous zeal and a great amount of capital. That such progress has been gratifying, both in quantity and quality production, is asserted by the chemists. "Despite lack of encouragement, the dye industry has grown swiftly in the last two years," Grinnell Jones of the United States Tariff Commission told the chemists in his address to them. "The total output of all dyes increased about 8 per cent over 1918, or to a little more than \$3,000,000 pounds valued at about \$67,000,000," he continued. "The average value per pound was \$1.07 which is just the same as shown by the 1918 census. The average quality of the dyes has, however, improved considerably, due to a partial replacement of many of the cheaper dyes by others of a more satisfactory character. The consumer, accordingly, received better value for his money in 1919 than in 1918."

The statistics thus far in 1920 are not yet available, but predictions are that a substantial increase in all directions will be shown, dyestuffs experts said.

Kriegler's
NEW YORK

HARD CANDY

Made from the finest of sugar and deliciously flavored with fruits and spices. Fresh every hour mixture—in convenient air tight tins

If there is not a Kriegler Agency in your city, we will ship direct and pay express charges on orders of 5 lbs. or more.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Alexander Millerand

President of the French Republic, whose election to that office in succession to Paul Deschanel yesterday was practically unanimous

sion of the negotiations, as it will be remembered that the first conference, which was arranged to take place at Baranovitchi, was frustrated because the Bolsheviks considered the powers of the Polish delegation as insufficient, and even at the Minsk conference the Polish delegates were unexpectedly confronted with the demand of the Bolsheviks to produce authority to negotiate, not only with Soviet Russia, but also with Soviet Ukraine.

The fact that, this time, the Soviet delegates did not put forward any further demands may be accepted as proof that at last they mean earnestly to treat for peace.

The first session convened at 5 P.M. and the Lettish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mirovitch, formally welcomed the delegates in the name of his government before the opening of the conference. Both Adolph Joffe, chief of the Russian delegation, and Mr. Dombski, head of the Polish delegation, suitably replied. Tuesday's sitting is considered as the sixth, after the five meetings previously held at Minsk. The same regulations will be obligatory in Riga as obtained at Minsk. The two presidents of the respective delegations will preside over the sittings in turn.

After verification of the plenary powers of the presidents of the respective delegations, the sixth sitting was adjourned. During several interviews of both presidents of delegations with press representatives, they laid stress on their sincere desire for peace.

KALWARY MEETING BROKEN UP
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—Negotiations with the Lithuanians, started at Kalwary, have been broken off. The Polish delegates, desiring to come to a peaceful settlement of the conflict, demand first that the Lithuanian troops should retire beyond the line of demarcation fixed by the Supreme Council on December 8, 1919, and, second, that the Lithuanian Government should undertake to observe strict neutrality in the Polish-Russian war.

On the third day of the negotiations, the Lithuanians put forward a demand that the Polish troops should retire the same distance to the south of the actual line as the Lithuanians will retire, in order to reach the line of December 8.

The Poles refused to accept this demand as infringing the sovereign rights of Poland on her own territory, all the more so as it would hamper the military operations of the Polish armies fighting with the Bolsheviks. Besides, as the Lithuanians declared that they cannot give a guarantee of neutrality in the Polish-Russian war, the Polish delegates declared that the negotiations will serve no useful purpose, and returned to Warsaw.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF LYNCH AFFAIR</

**The Odd Man***An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.***The Watcher at the Mill**

Our first glance at the old mill did not impress us—we saw only the great bulk of the building looming up from a thick, green carpet of underbrush. The cañon in which the mill stood was deep, with the creek bed choked with willows, poplars and clustering groups of pine and fir. The mountains sloped rather steeply away from the depths of the cañon, but there was one of our party who was a mining engineer, and this abandoned old stamp mill had a peculiar interest for him. He must get out of the car and inspect the plant.

We had scarcely topped the great heap of tailings, when a voice, apparently coming from nowhere, seemed to strike the great wall of the mill and scatter and spread into a thousand echoes.

"Who are you? What d'you want here?" We managed to pick out those questions from the reverberating echoes.

Then we saw a man hastily descending a trail which dipped from a cabin perched on the opposite wall of the cañon. He slipped down the steep path, crossed the creek on a mossy log and climbed up where we had stopped.

"You here on company business?" His breath whistled through his teeth; suppressed excitement glowed in his clear blue eyes; the gray mustache drooped. He was dressed in a much be-laudered blue shirt, faded denim overalls.

"No—but I'm a mining man," explained the engineer, "and I'd like to look through this mill."

"Then you ain't been sent here by the Plumas Mining Company?" asked the man.

When he had been assured that we had never heard of such a company, there came a noticeable change in his expression. Even the drooping of his mustache appeared to take an upward quirk.

"Now, I'm sure happy to show you over the plant. Ain't many a-travelin' this way, and them what does scoot straight through, not bein' able to see what a beautiful picture this is. Come—before I shows you the inside—I'd ask you to have a look from the trail up there."

He led the way and we followed to a point on the opposite side of the cañon. The caretaker stopped and beckoned us to gaze at the mill from this particular angle.

"Ain't she purtier than any oil painting's ever was painted?" he murmured.

The branches of two towering pines rooted in the bed of the cañon formed an interlacing network which served as a natural frame for the great mill; the underpinning was composed of enormous timbers. Rough boards enclosed the upper story, which was sprinkled with many windows. The steeply inclined roof was covered with "shakes," tinted with lichens and mellowed to lovely tones of brown and green. Just back of the mill jutted a cliff of gray granite, and surrounding the site was a dense growth of manzanita. Farther up the hill could be seen the hoisting works of the mine which had supplied the ore.

Connecting mine and mill was a covered tramway, through which the ore cars conveyed the ore. This tramway was embowered with trailers of wild blackberry and sweet briar roses, the pink and white of the blooms contrasting with the emerald green of the manzanita.

The mining engineer, slightly impatient at the delay, gruffly acknowledged the beauty of the scene, but that did not satisfy the caretaker.

"Ain't she a wonderful sight—just as she stands?" See, if they start 'er up again, all that brush'll have to be cut out—that little stream a-singin' down from the granite cliff'll have to be shut off; them tier lilles which have blossomed nigh on to five years now, right there by the engine room'll have to be dug up; the swallows which've daubed their nests under them doorways'll be scared off. I ain't wishin' nobody any harm, but I hate to have the day come when the company'll open up this here mine again."

"Shall we go down and give the mill the once over now?" interrupted the matter-of-fact mining engineer.

The caretaker, with a slow shake of his head, led the way.

"It is beautiful—there is a quaint charm about the whole place," murmured the lady of the party, and that won the caretaker.

"Five years I've watched the mill, ma'am," said he. "Peter Cremin's my name, and I've got to love the old mill jest as she is."

Once within the mill, the mining engineer displayed eager curiosity about the rows of stamps, the cyanide vats, the various and sundry devices for the reduction of gold ore.

"You've kept things in first-class shape, my friend," he said.

But Peter Cremin was showing the lady just how to step on a certain loose board which would start a plain little echo ringing through the huge rafters. And there was a family of chipmunks nesting in the tool closet down in the engine room; a wild honeysuckle vine clambering over a

side window; the carpet of ferns covering the path around the rear end of the mill.

An hour, perhaps, was spent by the mining engineer in his inspection of this abandoned mill. Finally he turned to Peter Cremin.

"What's the cause of shutting down the plant—ore pinched out?"

"No, sir"—and Peter mumbled a few words about some litigation, ending his vague explanation with: "But I gets a letter last week allowin' things be all settled—that's why I was a-thinkin' maybe you was sent out by the company. I'm expectin' 'em up most any day now."

"You don't speak very enthusiastically about it," commented the busily engineer.

"Five years I've looked after the old mill, summer and winter, I ain't never made up my mind when she's purtier—like she be now, with everything all green and blossomy, or when the snow piles high, and icicles hang to the eaves, and frost's on them windows and there's fairy castles and snow pictures wherever you look."

"Whoop-eel!" It was a vibrating, carrying shout.

"If it ain't Dan Conway! He's heard the news, too."

Dan Conway, with a following of several other men, soon trooped down the trail and surrounded Peter. We hovered on the outer edge of the eagerly talking men and learned that there were a handful of miners and mill men who had been employed by the company and were loath to desert the little settlement just down the cañon. Always optimistic about the speedy reopening of the camp, they found sufficient work in a neighboring sawmill, but always looking forward to the day when they could come back to work in mine and stamp mill.

Now definite news had been received by them that very day, whereas Peter Cremin had known of it for a week or more, but had kept it to himself.

When we thanked him for his kindness in showing us the plant, he followed us up the trail, seeming to be relieved to get away from the rejoicing miners.

He stood, with one hand resting against the automobile, his gaze bent lovingly upon the mill.

He seemed totally unconscious of the excited babble of conversation which floated up from the group of men.

The hum of the engine failed to warn him of our intentions to move along, so the lady of the party spoke to him:

"We must be going now, Mr. Cremin, thank you so much and good-by."

"Er—what say? Oh, I guess I was sort o' dreamin'" and he looked up, the soft light of his clear eyes bespeaking the poet. "Yes, I was a-dreamin' me and the old mill could just go along undisturbed for the rest of our days—but it ain't to be." Here he straightened his shoulders. "Why, look at them folks down there, happy as kids that the company's goin' to start things up once more. Say, that was a purty silly dream for a chipper body like me, wasn't it?"

"You're goin' Well, next time you happen up this way you'll see me all happen up and pert and busy as the old mill's goin' to be—ain't no sense in hangin' on to that silly dream, I should say not!"

THE PASSING OF THE SUBTITLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, a motion picture show consisted of two reels of more or less animated pictures, and two reels of highly inanimate comment and conversation via the printed word on "subtitles." Now, thanks to progress, the day of the subtitle is waning, and bit by bit, the larger film companies are eliminating the printed explanations that once accompanied every scene and every action. To do this requires no mean skill in inventiveness—but it can be done.

For example, the little cockney heroine in a recent Nazimova film found employment in a jam and pickle factory, and the ingenious director wished to call attention to the fact without bringing up the ancient if not honorable chestnut, "Mamie goes to work in Jones & Sons pickle plant in the city." Therefore, to indicate the passage of years, he showed an hour glass, then a flash of the outside of the "jam and pickle" itself, and finally an employee's picnic with the heroine very much present. Nothing could have been more lucid, and by this simple means, he eliminated a totally uninteresting subtitle which would have materially "slowed up" the piece and ruined its continuity.

True, he took a bit more time, a bit more film, but he held the attention of his audience.

The one exception to boredom is, of course, when, by some miracle, the subtitles are made amusing, sarcastic, or even brilliant. Anita Loos used to be famed for her efforts in this direction, and fully half the laughs in the productions of a company which specializes in comedies, are assured by ludicrous subtitles. Often the "subs" have been decorated with amusing caricatures or drawings, and in one case, that of William Collier's first screen attempt, the play was saved by illustrations that accompanied each subtitle. But the pictures were funnier than Collier's efforts, and that was bad for Collier.

Aside from these exceptions, subtitles are generally poorly written, bombastically worded and quite uninteresting. Even now the custom of mentioning the camera man, star and author is beginning to pass, and the property-man and wardrobe-lady no longer appear in star society.

Subtitles are going. A picture was recently shown in New York without single "That night" or "Meet me at the old red mill when the clock strikes two." The audience was delighted. A bit of symbolism. The hands of a clock, a couple of "flashes," will often obviate long-drawn-out explanations.

THE DUTCH IN MICHIGAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the winter of 1847, 33 Netherlanders arrived in the United States and made their way to a tract of land which they purchased, in what was then an unbroken wilderness on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, six miles from where the Black River empties itself into the lake.

Here they erected two log cabins large enough to furnish all with temporary quarters. Plain, rugged men, they set to work to subdue the stubborn ground androwning forest and make comfortable homes for themselves and their families.

In due time others arrived from the fatherland and log cabins gave place to substantial houses; mills for sawing and grinding, furnaces for casting farm implements, shops and stores gradually appeared.

Twenty-one years later the city of Holland had a population of 3000, with its mayor and council, its three Dutch journals, four churches, a school with 450 pupils, college and theological seminary.

The entire Holland colony was then 20 miles by 15 in extent, the population being 15,000, four-fifths of which were pure Hollanders, and in three of the four churches the services were wholly in Dutch.

Fine crops of grass and grain rewarded their efforts, the magnificent forests supplied abundance of fuel and timber; quantities of fruit were grown which was sold in Chicago or Milwaukee.

The New York Times of that date comments on the fact that Holland had sent comparatively few emigrants to the United States, but it adds: "In whatever numbers they come, their character and habits will make them an element of strength in the land of their adoption."

FRENCH RAILROAD POSTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It would seem that the millennium was in sight when advertisements became art. But the French railroad posters now on exhibition in the New York Public Library are proof positive that the French, at any rate, are on their way. And a very long way it is from the "Little Fairy in the Home," "Aunt Jemima," or the "Arrow Collar Man."

An American railroad poster is almost invariably a photograph. "Now you see how Delaware Water Gap looks"—the company says in effect—"Splendid, isn't it? Can't we take you there?"

The French artist-advertiser is infinitely more subtle. He takes advantage of his artistic license to show you a place, not necessarily as it is, but as he thinks you see it in anticipation or in your memory. There is probably no spot near Evian les-Bains where the trees make so perfect a frame for the quiet curve of lake and shore, with the Alps beyond, as they do in the poster urging you to use the "Chemin de Fer de l'Etat" to get there. Is there really such a wonderful old

Courtesy of Printer's Ink Monthly
Castles in the Air Are Built of Solid Masonry Along the Loire

"snap" will put it across. You must be amused, startled, puzzled. The Frenchman wants to "sell" his railroad just as badly as the American, but he has a higher opinion of human nature. He doesn't go beneath your intelligence with his story, nor your sense of beauty with some lurid atrocity. With charming graciousness, he offers you his best.

It would be a pity should anything increase the already chaotic state of American railroads, but just the same, it would be fun to join the crowd in the struggle for tickets if the Union Pacific were only to set a few artists such as Dorival and Adenor to work on the Rockies, or if the Sante Fé would carry on the work it once essayed, in sending artist pioneers to Arizona and New Mexico.

What is the reaction against it? Is it repression?

I am, of course, not talking about politics, only about art. You know how people who have very little to say are more apt to say it in a loud voice. That is the bane of the ex-

pressionists. They have nothing very important to contribute, so they shout. It is against this strident emptiness that Croce protests.

Croce came in again, surprisingly enough, with the entrance of Mr. Harcourt. For Mr. Harcourt was talking about a side of publishing that has ostensibly little to do with the building-up of a sound aesthetic; to wit, the proportion of American publications which are really of British origin.

"One finds the figures in the annual summary number of the Publisher's Weekly," said Mr. Harcourt. "Those statistics were of great personal importance to me. I was looking them over one winter while I was still with Holt and I discovered that about 47 per cent of American fiction was simply an American edition of British authors. I engaged passage for England on my way to the office. When I reached the office I put a marked copy of the weekly on Mr. Holt's desk. Later in the day he called me in to talk it over. 'What are you going to do about it?' he asked. 'I've already done something about it,' I answered. 'I've booked passage for England.' His reply was characteristic. 'Well, see that you stay over long enough to learn all that's necessary.'

After the armistice Professor Spingarn traveled in Germany, and it was then that he discovered men like Wassermann and Heinrich Mann, whose intense realism and insight seemed to point to a power in post-war German literature comparable to that exerted over us by the Russians 10 or 15 years ago. If we want beautifully printed books we must go back to Italian beginnings. But the Germans are just discovering Latin type, and they come to it with a freshness of vision that gives us something entirely new in loveliness of line and charm of title-pages.

"What would you say, are the general tendencies in European literature at this time?"

Mr. Spingarn smiled. "A lecture on comparative European literature . . . he murmured, 'I haven't delivered one in a good many years.'

"There is one man whose intellectual history in a sense gauges the cultural history of modern Europe. Any one who knows me will know at once whom I mean."

Benedetto Croce."

"Benedetto Croce." The friend and disciple of the Italian philosopher, the author of an interpretive little volume on "Creative Criticism," smiled appreciatively. "All the time that Croce was writing his controversial work, he was going on serenely building up his constructive contribution. With the result that if you study Croce, you study at the same time the progress of European culture."

In a word Mr. Spingarn outlined it. In four words, to be exact: "Romance—realism—impressionism—expressionism."

Croce's first attack was on the pedantry which "burrowing little acrid men" employed to find the letter and not the meaning of documented history and sociology. Now he is attacking "the dilettanti." The dilettanti are those younger men who flaunt the banner of expressionism.

"Don't you think that is very largely because we have been a pioneer country?" Mr. Harcourt was on the defensive. "Now that we are settling down, there is no reason to believe that we may not achieve great things in the other directions, too."

Mr. Spingarn would say nothing about the future. But he brought the myth-making Europeans to witness out of their pioneer past. "And great art," he said finally, "is unworthy. The great artist must despise the world. He may know the world, he may be the sternest of realists. But he must know it to scorn it. Americans have not reached that point yet."

The fact that while Americans are importing British fiction, the latter are importing American scientific work, engineering and technology, favors Mr. Spingarn's theory. But in spite of his theory, in spite, too, of his deep interest in European literature, as the editor of the new European Library, Mr. Spingarn is generously ready to throw all theories overboard. "I believe," he said encouragingly, on parting, "that if a great artist or a great poet has something to say, no matter in what country or what age he lives, he will say it, all theories notwithstanding."

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A EUROPEAN LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the curious effects of the war has been that it has made America more interested in Germany. A library of contemporary European literature that began boldly with three new German books would perhaps have seemed stranger to us in 1913 than it does in 1920. And, despite Jingos' editorials, the audience that these will find is apt to be composed largely of what were fighting forces.

According to J. E. Spingarn, editor of the new European Library published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe, hate was monopolized by the civilians. The ordinary civilian hated the German and loved the Allies. The pacifist hated the Allies as well. It was only the soldier—Professor Spingarn spoke from his own war experience—who was too busy fighting to hate at all.

After the armistice Professor Spingarn traveled in Germany, and it was then that he discovered men like Wassermann and Heinrich Mann, whose intense realism and insight seemed to point to a power in post-war German literature comparable to that exerted over us by the Russians 10 or 15 years ago. If we want beautifully printed books we must go back to Italian beginnings. But the Germans are just discovering Latin type, and they come to it with a freshness of vision that gives us something entirely new in loveliness of line and charm of title-pages.

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INCREASING PRICE CUTS ARE FORECAST

Reductions Already Made in the United States Are Believed to Be Only the Forerunner of Many Others in Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An increasing wave of price reductions throughout the United States is predicted by economists here as a logical result of the rapidly lengthening list of commodities which have been notably cut in prices by manufacturers and others because of overstocked markets and canceled orders, the result of a consistent attitude of resistance to high prices on the part of the buying public.

It is pointed out that curtailment by careful consumers and the ending of the buying orgy of the careless have forced the present reductions which have been increasing in size until the cut of 33½ per cent reached in the case of cotton goods. Nor is that the end, say economists. With the people still holding off on buying, the high-priced goods now on hand will have to be cut even more before the lower price goods now in the process of manufacture are on the market.

"The action of Henry Ford in cutting prices on automobiles will force a general price reduction in building materials, agricultural machinery, stoves, household hardware and waterproof clothing," says William M. Lewis, Treasury Department economist in Washington, District of Columbia. "These products are made from steel, rubber, lumber and leather, which enter into the manufacture of automobiles," he continues. "For a long time the public tolerated high auto prices because of a shortage of steel. If auto makers using high-priced steel can cut prices, it is clear that manufacturers of other products based on steel can do the same unless they are profiteering."

The market is now in the hands of the consumer," declares Charles H. Adams, member of the Massachusetts Necessaries of Life Commission. "For the contract system of selling has received a severe jolt. In the first place many manufacturers failed to fill contracts on time because of labor and other difficulties, so it was claimed. Then prices went up. After a while, however, the buying public had enough of it and began to let up on buying quite perceptibly. Retailers canceled their orders, the wholesalers thus losing their contracts with the retailers. Goods were pushed back upon the manufacturers who thus lost their contracts. And the manufacturer, compelled to move the goods in order to keep faith with the banks, had to let the price slip. The point is that the consumer makes no contracts. He can refuse to buy and later get very nearly his own price if he chooses. Furthermore, the public is beginning to use its own judgment and will not be scared into buying by the seller of commodities."

Brokers and textile men here expect a general decline in cotton cloth prices as a result of the 33½ per cent reduction in prices announced by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, one of the largest cotton goods manufacturing plants in the United States. Under normal conditions it employs 10,000 operatives and produces 4,000,000 yards of cotton goods a week. The attitude of the public toward high prices is held to be the chief cause of the reductions. The people have refused to buy and the result has been large overstocks and canceled orders. The mills, experts say, had to either reduce prices immediately and have them under control or stand by and see the distributors do their own slashing.

Mail-Order Reductions

Chicago Dealers Announce General Cut in Catalogue Prices
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the announcement of a return to pre-war prices in the products of Henry Ford's factories, two of Chicago's largest mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward &

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
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1028 1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

ANTI-SUFFRAGE SCHEME ALLEGED

Secretary Colby Says Members of Tennessee Legislature Tried to Use State Department for Their Electioneering Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A sinister effort by four members of the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature to involve the State Department in anti-suffrage electioneering on the eve of the vote this week in Connecticut was alleged yesterday by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, who issued a statement charging that these Tennessee statesmen, who fled to Alabama to postpone suffrage ratification had sought to make an "improper use" of the Department.

The Tennessee delegation of four, headed by Seth M. Walker, speaker of the House, went to the State Department on Monday and on Tuesday of this week and sought to get Secretary Colby to issue a statement on the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Tennessee Legislature. They asked that documents in the case be printed. Mr. Colby told them that he would have memorandum prepared of all the papers received. He submitted this memorandum on the second day, stating that they were at liberty to print it. This they did not do.

Mr. Colby's Statement

Following the interview with Mr. Colby the delegates from Tennessee had printed an interview in which statements unfriendly to the cause of suffrage were attributed to the Secretary of State. Following is the statement issued by Mr. Colby yesterday:

"The remarks imputed to me by members of the Tennessee Legislature who called upon me are utterly untrue. It is difficult for me to believe that these gentlemen have been correctly quoted. They called upon me twice. They are members of the lower house of the Legislature, who were among the group of legislators who fled to Alabama in order to prevent by their absence the consideration of the suffrage amendment. They requested me to issue a statement reflecting the papers that had been sent from Tennessee to the State Department and filed, professing that the people of Tennessee were really in the dark as to what had actually happened. On the occasion of their first call I said I would have a memorandum prepared showing what papers had been received at the department and that I saw no objection to giving out such memorandum for publication.

Memorandum Prepared

"They called on the following day and I exhibited this memorandum to them and said they might take it and publish it if they wished to. Apparently they wanted something more than the facts, and it was not until they called the second time that I discerned the true purpose underlying their request. They wished me to publish some statement in which an opinion was expressly or impliedly conveyed that the action of the State of Tennessee was inconclusive and that grave doubt existed as to the finality and legal effect of its vote on the constitutional amendment. On questioning them I discovered that their theory was that it would have a political effect in Connecticut and Maryland and might cause either one of those states to vote differently on the subject of ratification if they but realized that the action in Tennessee was overshadowed by doubt as to its true effect.

Legislators' Alleged Purpose

"In other words, they wished to impress upon Connecticut that its action was not perfunctory and merely expressive of a friendly sentiment to equal suffrage, but that in view of the uncertainties which they wished to be given official emphasis with regard to Tennessee's action, that it might be decisive as to the ratification. The Tennessee legislators went so far as to submit to me a statement which met

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MR. HOOVER ON RECONSTRUCTION

Inquiry Into Federal Departments, Creation of National Housing Board, and Postal Savings Expansion Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover, appearing yesterday before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, indicated in vigorous language a new angle of inquiry into national waste and inefficiency when he recommended to Senator William M. Calder, chairman of the committee, an extension of the committee's investigation into the methods of functioning of the federal departments. Referring to the governmental departments, he said:

"That is one of the most important of the nation's problems. We have the most antiquated organization and administration in government that we have in any kind of activity in the United States—and it is not a credit to our skill and intelligence.

"It is pertinent now because during the war we experienced in a most vivid manner its terrible weaknesses, and we know now what the weaknesses are, perhaps better than ever before."

Mr. Hoover's criticism of the government machinery came at the close of his testimony, which included discussion of the housing problem, transportation questions, and the postal savings system.

Housing a National Problem

Mr. Hoover viewed the housing situation from the national rather than the local viewpoint. The trend of population increase, during and since the war, in the cities, at the expense of agricultural sections, had caused the most acute situation in the larger cities, but the housing problem was a national one, and should be regarded as such. Toward this end he recommended the creation of a national housing commission which would take cognizance of the housing needs of the entire country. If it becomes purely a series of local projects it would tend to become a competitive struggle between cities to obtain building materials and labor at the expense of other cities.

He criticized the excess profits tax, as a system which in reality resolved down to greater burdens on the ultimate consumer in advanced costs of necessities. Questioned regarding tax exemptions to stimulate building, Mr. Hoover replied that he opposed any tampering with the federal income tax unless absolutely necessary, "I consider the income tax one of the most just and efficient methods of taxation," he said, "and would not like to see a departure from the income tax system as a national basis of taxation." To stimulate building, Mr. Hoover said, he would prefer seeing an extension of some such agency as the Farm Loan Banks.

Transportation Problem

Mr. Hoover coupled transportation problems with the housing problem in saying that the tremendous activities of the war caused the greatest drain on the sources of railroad and housing materials. These two vital industries have lagged behind, he said, creating problems that are immense. The full utilization of the Erie Canal, sometimes known as the State Barge Canal, which extends from Albany to Buffalo, would go a long way toward reducing the cost of transporting material to and from New York City, with a consequent lowering of prices to the public, he said. He could not understand why New York business men did not get behind a project for the immediate correction of the faults of the canal. Greater terminal facilities are needed, he said, and uniformity of depth is absolutely essential. In some places the canal is only 8½ feet deep, when it should have a uniform depth of 12½ feet. One hundred and thirty million dollars have been spent on the canal, he said, but there is not being handled on it one-tenth of the traffic that should be handled. Senator Calder interposed here to say that investigations he had recently made showed that the actual traffic on the Erie Canal now was less than it had been when mule-drawn barges were used. Ten million tons of freight a year could be handled on the canal, Mr. Hoover asserted. Relief of the congestion at up-state terminals connecting with the Great Lakes would ensue, he said, and a greater flow of needed materials, such as building materials, at less cost than obtained at present, would inevitably follow.

Postal Savings Expansion Favored

Underlying all projects for reconstruction and greater production, Mr. Hoover said, must be measures stimulating thrift, bringing about the circulation of "the invisible currency" which hoarders are presumed to have taken out of circulation, establishing closer inter-relationship between employer and employee, and stiffening the value of governmental securities. Mr. Hoover advocated the extension of the postal savings system and correction of its shortcomings. The savings of workers everywhere, in camps and mines as well as cities, should be attracted, he said; so that habits of thrift would be inculcated instead of habits of extravagant spending.

Speaking on the postal savings system, Mr. Hoover said, in part:

"It would seem only justice that the whole method of payment of interest should be reorganized in such a manner as approximately to distribute the profits back to the depositors.

The real question at issue in this discussion appears to me to be not only justice to depositors, but also whether the aggregate of national savings can be increased by offering a larger return on postal savings de-

posits, whether more savings can be pulled out of stockings, waste and luxuries and 'wild cats.'

Need of Adequate Interest

"I have no doubt of the validity of the principle that the government, through the postal savings bank, should not compete with mutual and other savings banks, but I do believe the aggregate of national savings would be stimulated if the government stopped profligating and if it paid something like an adequate rate of interest to depositors."

"It appears to me that the first thing to do is to pay interest at the rate of ½ per cent quarterly on average deposits. The second step that seems to me worth considering is the declaration yearly, in advance, of an additional rate that will be paid upon deposits of 12 months' duration. Such a declaration, to be based upon safe experience and by yearly determination, will rise and fall with general interest rates and the earnings of the bank. In order that a reasonable addition shall be provided in this super-rate, for 12 months' deposits, probably 70 per cent of the average deposits should be invested in government securities, the 30 per cent representing the re-deposits in banks in protection against the demand of this character of deposits. Such annual declaration, after deduction for expenses and depreciation of securities, would raise the rate on deposits remaining for 12 months to probably somewhat under that of the mutual savings banks. It would stimulate the laying of deposits for longer periods."

STATE FAIR DRAWS NATIONS TOGETHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The Texas State Fair, which is held at Dallas each year for two weeks at the close of October, will prove highly instrumental in bringing about a closer understanding between the United States and Mexico, the interest manifested by the Mexican press in the coming of the Mexican national exhibit to the Texas fair this year may be taken as an index to the feeling in Mexico. Two of the leading newspapers in Mexico City, the "Universal" and "Excelsior," recently commented at length on the coming of the Mexican exhibit to the Texas fair and the probable beneficial results that would follow.

"The Mexican exhibit of natural and manufacturing products to be shown in Dallas, Texas, at the state fair this year, will be more complete and interesting than any other shown in any foreign country, in so far as Mexico is concerned," says "Excelsior." "The arrangements already made by the Department of Commerce are complete, so that Mexico will be duly represented in the Texas city. Prospects are indeed very favorable for a prosperous success."

"The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor thinks this fair affords a brilliant and lasting opportunity, which should by no means be overlooked."

"The Mexican Government, it is endeavored to have the best and as many exhibitors at the fair as possible, has not omitted any expense in selecting



Photograph by Sport and General, London
Baker goes over the bar at 6ft., 3½in. for the glory of England

U. S. VS. BRITISH EMPIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

run 880 yards," he said, "when any one of them could do it easily by himself."

The next race was the 120-yard hurdles, and the U. S. A. men did splendidly, but all in vain. It is no use for ordinary, or even extraordinary men as these were, to compete with Earl Thompson, the Canadian hurdler. He does not run. It is some

over. Baker had won, and little Landon pushed forward, clasped his hand, and almost embraced him. It was good to see the two opponents, the conqueror of yesterday, walking back to the pavilion evidently the very best of friends. It was most refreshing all the afternoon to observe the friendly terms between the teams, the evi-

fairy easily by the British Empire. The runner for the last lap was that superb athlete Rudd, who after starting at disadvantage passed Emery and won by four yards, a great feat against so great a performer.

The union jack went up, 5 to 2; the British Empire leads.

At this moment, my colonial friend put in a word. I think he had been dozing. He was very indignant because the English flag was hoisted. "What have they put that flag up for?" "To announce the English win," I said. "Nonsense," he replied, "I saw the American pass the post first." I felt it was useless to point out to him that he was looking at the wrong post, so I said no more. I think he firmly believes that he was the only man on the ground who had got at the truth about the winner.

The Americans now began the levelling up process, and they won the last three events comfortably. The broad jump requires no description. It was won by Marchant and Hamilton, a tie at 22 feet.

In the 440-yard hurdles, the final resolved itself into a contest between two U. S. A. representatives.

The four-mile relay race was a fine exhibition, and the feature of it, I think, was the running of Hatton (England) and Shields (U. S. A.). Hatton started to run his mile with a disadvantage of 40 yards, and yet he caught and passed Ray. A great feat. Then there was no desiring Shields. He was splendid in that last mile, and Baker may well be excused for finishing 70 yards behind him.

And so it all ended. All even. All square, as we say in golf. And it was all square in every sense of the word. A better, cleaner, more sporting event has never taken place at Queens Club, the scene of many memorable contests.

How I wish it could be made into an annual event. It is good for us, athletes and public as well. We get to know and understand and admire the good in each other by such friendly rivalry. I am sure the Americans who gave us so fine an exhibition of manly sport are carrying back with them the hearty appreciation and good will. I should like to say affection, of all those who witnessed their efforts on Saturday.

TABLE OF 253,963 PIECES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine—Samuel Clothier of this city has just completed a table upon which he has been working for 23 years. It is inlaid, containing 253,963 pieces with many of the sections of wood not one-tenth of an inch wide. The top of the table is 31½ inches square and in its construction \$50 worth of glue was used. The table has been given 49 coats of shellac. It is in mosaic and contains 588 designs.



Photograph by Sport and General, London
Baker goes over the bar at 6ft., 3½in. for the glory of England

and practicing passing the baton, which must be done with great accuracy and rapidity in the relay races.

What Tune Was It?

The pipers of the Scots Guards struck up their wild music on the bagpipes, and followed by a big man with a big drum and two little men with little drums, marched up and down. Most picturesque they looked, and most martial. But I wish the drummers would wear kilts as well as the pipers.

Scotchmen tell me they enjoy the music of the bagpipes, and I believe them, for they have the reputation of being a truthful race. It is only with the greatest difficulty I can make out what tune they are playing. Once I remember discovering after some thought that the bagpipes were performing "Annie Laurie." I was with a Scotchman and I said to him, "What is that tune?" He replied immediately, "Cock o' the North." I said, "No, it isn't." He thought carefully and said to himself, "I couldn't be mistaken." We applied to the bandmaster, who promptly said "Annie Laurie." "O' course," said my friend, "the tunes are much alike."

Opposite the main stand two flagstaffs had been erected and at their base lay the flags of the United States and of the British Empire. As each event was concluded, a flag would be run up and by the end of the afternoon each flag had appeared five times. But the Union Jack was hoisted four times before Old Glory took a trip upward.

Of course by the time this appears in print all the results are known and I can only describe a few incidents that particularly struck me.

Union Jack Goes Up First

In the first race, "880 yards Relay," the first two Britishers led from the Americans, and the third to get the baton was Butler, the Englishman, a splendid figure of a man, who started 15 yards ahead of little Scholz (U. S. A.). It looked as if the little fellow could never catch the big one and, indeed, he never did, but he considerably reduced the gap. Davidson got off in front of Woodring and won by 6 yards. So up went the English flag amid great enthusiasm.

My old Colonial friend was greatly puzzled by this relay race. "What is the good of having four men to

run 880 yards," he said, "when any one of them could do it easily by himself."

The next race was the 120-yard hurdles, and the U. S. A. men did splendidly, but all in vain. It is no use for ordinary, or even extraordi-

nary men as these were, to compete with Earl Thompson, the Canadian hurdler. He does not run. It is some over. Baker had won, and little Landon pushed forward, clasped his hand, and almost embraced him. It was good to see the two opponents, the conqueror of yesterday, walking back to the pavilion evidently the very best of friends. It was most refreshing all the afternoon to observe the friendly terms between the teams, the evi-

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DR. GRABAU CALLED TO CHINA

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Amadeus W. Grabau, for 18 years professor of paleontology and stratigraphy at Columbia University, has been called to a professorship in the University of Peking. He will sail next month. While in China he will conduct special governmental research work for three years.

GREECE AND CHINA QUIT NEGOTIATIONS

Refusal of Former to Accept Less Than Privileges Accorded Other Nations Makes Impasse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Greece and China have definitely broken off negotiations that have been pending between the two nations looking toward the establishment of legations in Athens and Peking and consular offices throughout the cities of the two countries.

The diplomatic impasse was brought about by the refusal of China to grant Greece extra-territorial rights in China and the refusal of the Greek Government to accept less than the privileges now accorded other nations of Europe in the Celestial Republic.

D. A. Vérenikis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Greece at Tokyo, who arrived here from the Orient recently on the liner Siberia Maru, represented Greece in the negotiations with the Chinese President and Foreign Secretary at Peking.

Mr. Vérenikis was sent to Tokyo two years ago as the first Greek minister to Japan, that post, and its counterpart at Athens by the Japanese Government, having been established since the signing of the armistice that terminated European hostilities. He is returning home by way of New York and London for the purpose of serving as minister to one of the European nations.

China's rapid growth in national thought and feeling is ascribed as the cause of her refusal to permit Greece the exercise of extra-territorial rights, principal among which is the power to try Greek nationals in courts of justice composed of Greek officials.

CATTLE COMMISSIONER

MARINETTE, Wisconsin—D. S. Bullock has been named United States commissioner to South America for the promotion of American cattle interests. He was an instructor of agriculture in a Chilean school for four years.



Earl Thompson seems to discover a new motion and wins the 120 yards hurdles for Great Britain

dent hearty appreciation of each other.

Then America had her first triumph. In the 400-yard relay race, which was splendidly run and won by Marchant (what a mighty man of muscle), Scholz, Woodring and Shea. The American flag went up and my little friend produced his flag and waved it bravely. And Billy, his friend, said, "Say, Wilfred, ain't you glad you brought it?" And Wilfred replied, "I guess I won't sit on it any longer." For the rest of the afternoon it was much "en évidence."

The Two-Mile Race

This was followed by the two-mile team race, and the running of the first four men, Brown, Dresser, Nichols and Flynn, was a joy to watch. It was fairly obvious after the first mile that the Americans had the measure of their opponents, and indeed it proved so, for there were three U. S. A. men in the first four. Up went the American flag, and Wilfred raised it in his union. That made the wins, 4 British, 2 American.

The one-mile relay race was won



Mother knows what's what—this is a Certified Ham Sandwich

THERE'S real quality in

Wilson's Certified Ham—inviting, juicy, with a rich, hunger-satisfying flavor—and that is what makes it a favorite with everybody in the family. Boiled for sandwiches or lunch, sizzling hot from the stove, or prepared in any way it is always appetizing and wholesome for growing boys and girls, as well as older folk.

Meat Cookery Book Free—Our popular book, illustrating the different cuts of meat

HELPFUL ADVICE GIVEN AUSTRALIANS

Sir A. Weigall Urges Employers and Employees to Give Each Other Square Deal and Work All for Each and Each for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Excellency Sir Archibald Weigall, the new Governor of South Australia was, shortly after his arrival, entertained by the Commonwealth Club. There was a large and distinguished gathering, and as His Majesty's representative he was welcomed very cordially on his assumption of the highest office in the State. Sir Archibald made it the occasion of an important address which was lofty in tone and was received with considerable interest.

After touching on the question of the world's shortage of supplies and of the necessity of increasing output and other kindred and pressing matters, his discourse might be characterized under the heading "The New Epoch." He declared that in the last five years—the new epoch—many barriers had been swept away. Class distinctions had been wiped out by service in the trenches. Forces had been released and a flood tide of knowledge had accrued which could never have arrived in a generation of ordinary peace time. He asked them to look at the men who had gone from the dominions and floated over the world. Subconsciously, and consciously in some cases, they had returned with a knowledge, with a power, that the nation had to realize, and which, if directed in the right channel, would be for good.

Insight an Important Faculty

Compromise in every sphere of life was essentially a British characteristic. It was as hateful to the revolutionary as it was to the reactionary. It was no good trying to apply hard-and-fast, worn-out theories to the conditions that at present prevailed. He firmly believed that history would show that the men who had done really great things were the men who had taken hold of occasion rather than the men who had made great industrial plans. Insight was, to his mind, as important as, or more important than, forethought.

There was another very valuable faculty. That was deciding how much was possible in certain conditions prevailing at a specific time and trying to obtain that, and not something else that was ideally splendid, that could logically be defended, that was delightful in every way, but which in existing conditions would be impossible in practice. He believed that industry as a whole could be reorganized only when they realized that revolutionary tactics on the one hand and reactionary tactics on the other hand were equally futile and could lead only to chaos and ruin.

Public Service

There was, thought His Excellency, another aspect to the whole of the question. They were apt to talk glibly of public service. He knew that in Great Britain public service meant to the majority of men giving up something for the service of the state; the rich man giving up some of his leisure, the poor man giving up some of his work. That was perfectly true up to a point. But there was another public service. The whole future, the whole progress of their great country, depended on the prosperity of its industries. The man who really did his job, whether he was employer or employee, was doing a great public service. After all, it was the duty of the citizen to make a home, and to do this it was necessary he should earn sufficient money to keep that home. And the employer, in conducting a successful business, was adding to the stability, security, and prosperity of the state. That was why he said that a great public service was done to any state by those who really got down to their jobs and spent their lives, their energy and their enthusiasm in making their work successful whatever its nature.

There was the other side of public service. Those who were in the lime-light of public life, and who had to think in public, were placed at an enormous disadvantage, for they could not sit down quietly, as was possible for a business man, and work out their problems, and then, after consulting a banker, immediately develop their plans. He thought it essential that in any great democratic country, parliament should really reflect all the activities of the people. The national council should include all sections of thought, commerce and industry, so that their premier, whoever he might be, might have around him in parliament a true reflection, a true mirror of the nation.

Each Section Essential

He could not help seeing the atmosphere that surrounded the industrial world, and he felt that he would be hypocritical and, indeed, guilty of dereliction of duty, if he did not, at any rate, give food for thought to those who were engaged in the executive duties of the country. He thought that the time had arrived when both employer and employee ought to try and do all they could in their respective spheres to make the touch of human nature felt between those who provided capital, skill, and imagination, and those who put their hands and lives at the disposal of industry. Each was essential for production. He would not put one higher than the other, but he did want to see that humanizing element between the two.

Each section, he was perfectly sure, deep down in their own hearts wanted only a square deal and security—se-

surity that would insure an adequate return for the capital invested, in proportion to the risks and the service that those who possessed that capital were giving in any particular industry; security to the wage earner, that would insure him a wage and conditions which would give him an opportunity for recreation and for a full free life.

A Question of Education

Young men whom nature had endowed with skill or ability should be able to develop that skill and abil-

ity that they might rise to the highest possible position in the State. That was not entirely a question of economics; it was a question of education and morality. All his life he had held very strongly that every child should have a chance. Whatever methods people might adopt for improving humanity as a whole, he was sure of one thing: nothing could be gained by declaring in favor of either class antagonism or class consciousness. Maintenance of law and order was absolutely necessary other-

wise society fell to the ground. No political constitution could really enfranchise the people, no privileges could assist them, no possessions could enrich them, and no rank could ennoble them unless they get real solid, moral character; unless they had got real understanding and purpose; unless they had got real patriotism.

In concluding his discourse His Excellency declared that there were two forms of patriotism—the patriotism of playing for one's side, the or-

dinary patriotism that prevailed in family life, in school life, and in national life, to a certain extent; and the still greater patriotism that realized that in all those questions one had to have the ideal of "all for each and each for all." Let them all at that stage of their industrial life set before themselves the ideals of mutual help and strive to build up a great industrial commonwealth, in which every one should not only claim his rights, but be prepared to fulfill his duties—a commonwealth in which the worker was not looked

upon simply as a beast of burden, in which he was not merely a hand, but a heart, a soul, and an intellect.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced

that the King has approved the following appointments, to take effect as soon as those parts of the Government of India Act, 1919, which relate to the local governments in India, are brought into operation in the early part of next year:

To be Governor of the United Prov-

inces, Sir Harcourt Butler, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.

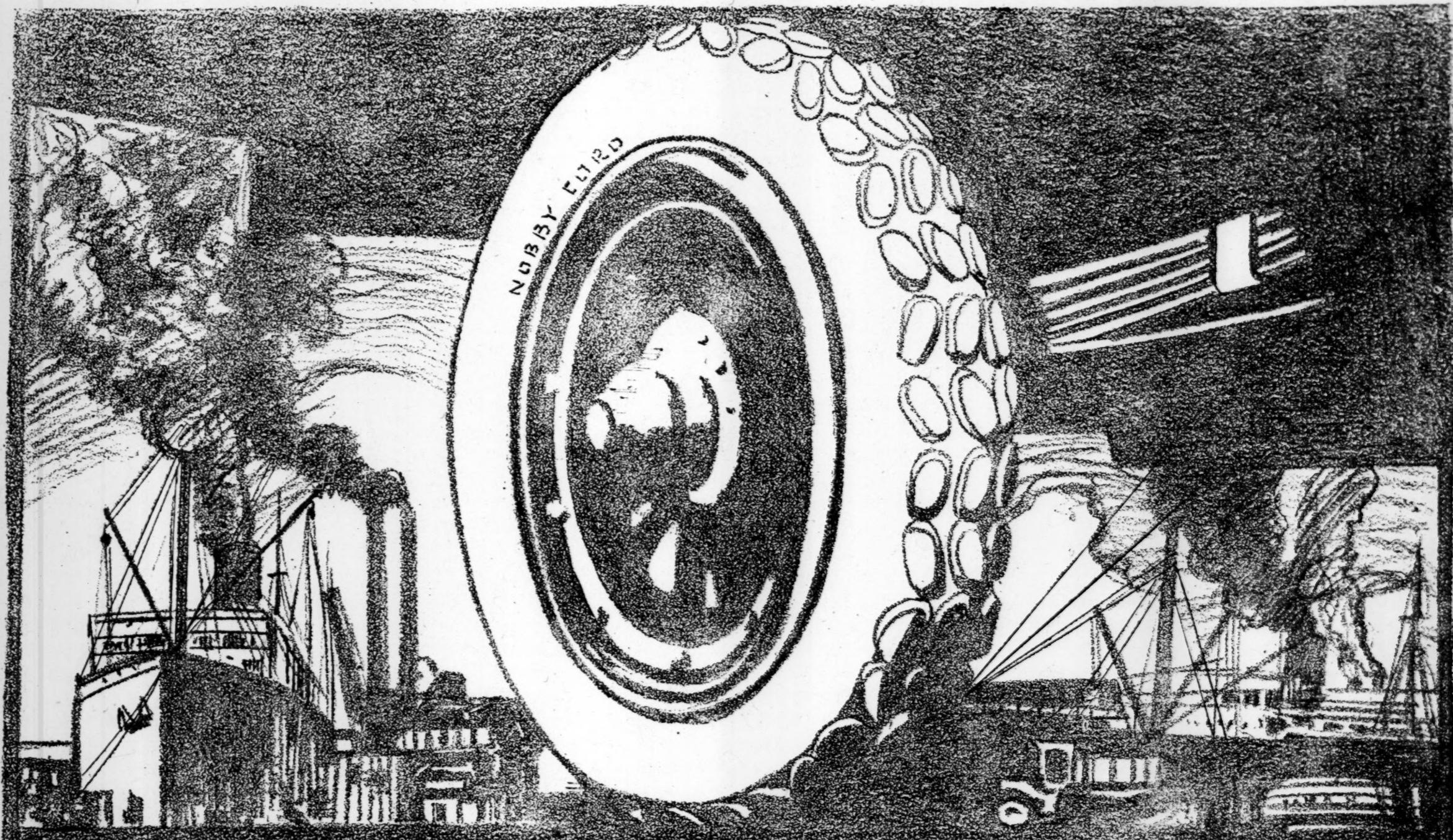
To be Governor of the Punjab, Sir Edward Maclagan, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

To be Governor of the Central Provinces, Sir Frank Sly, K. C. S. I.

To be Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Lord Sinha of Raipur, P. C., K. C.

To be Governor of Assam, Sir William Morris, K. C. I. E.

It is stated that the present governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay will continue in office on the introduction of the new scheme of government under the act.



A NEW TRANSPORTATION ERA- BUT WHAT KIND OF PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRES

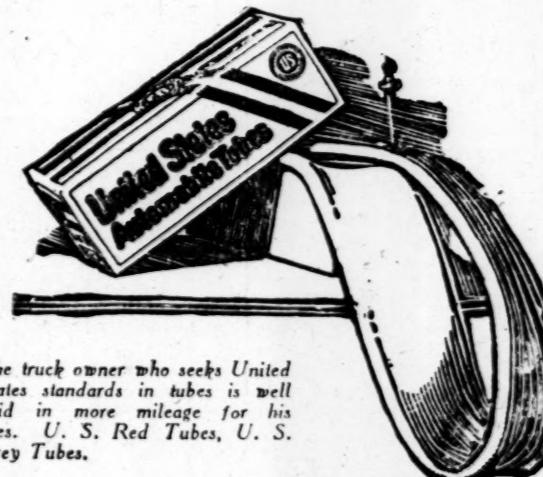
NINE years ago, there were only about 25,000 motor trucks in the country. That was when the first pneumatic truck tire came out of one of the U. S. Tire factories.

How changed today. More than 700,000 trucks. Over 5,000 truck lines, paralleling the service of the railroads. More starting daily.

The United States Rubber Company has long been preparing for this new transportation era. Looking ahead—

realizing the part the right kind of pneumatic truck tires should play. Thinking of the food situation, the industrial situation—every phase of commercial transportation.

Its years of experience—longest, it believes, of any truck tire manufacturer—



The truck owner who seeks United States standards in tubes is well paid in more mileage for his tires. U. S. Red Tubes, U. S. Grey Tubes.

have been devoted to this one objective: the construction of a Truck Pneumatic built for Truck service. With the result that it has been able to incorporate, in each U. S. Nobby Cord Pneumatic Truck Tire, a structural strength beyond anything it has ever seen attempted—as may be seen from the way its beads are anchored, its breaker strips multiplied, its flap moulded, its side cushions bulked, its holding to the road made sure.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company is providing truck owners today with the pneumatic truck tire performance they will be looking for when the bulk of the nation's freight business is being done by motor truck.

U.S. Pneumatic Truck Tires

United States Rubber Company



SPANIARDS STUDY THE UNITED STATES

Disposition Everywhere for Seven Years Has Been to Take America for Model in Matters of New Progressive Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There are a few features of the new development of Spain that are more pronounced than the close and studious attention that is being given to the manners and methods of the United States. The disposition everywhere is to take America for the model in all matters of the new progressive movement, and this in spite of the fact that at the beginning of this tendency which first set in really strongly four or five years ago, there was a decided and perhaps intelligible prejudice against everything connected with the country. Much, indeed, of that still remains, and the frank attitude of Spain seems to be that of a people that is being forced to conviction despite itself.

However that may be, there is at the present time no attention whatever being given to the examples of France, Italy or Germany. Never in the newspapers, where articles of an instructive character upon political, educational, economic and industrial progress abound in these times, or in the public lectures given by authorities who have traveled or made special studies of these subjects, does one hear a word of the ways of these nations, not even in the way of criticism. Spain seems simply to ignore them; her attitude is that she has no use for them. And this does decidedly apply to Germany, notwithstanding the German sympathies, influences, and manufacturing interests that there are in the country.

An Enormous Respect

Spain, always with a far greater tendency to Anglo-Saxon influences than the other Latin nations, contrary to the popular impression abroad, has been strongly attracted toward the English ever since she began to awaken after the depression caused by the Cuban war, and still is, but at this later period she has gone farther as it might be suggested, in this direction and has fully admitted Americanism to her new scheme of advancement. Candidly she does not like Americans, and much prefers the English, but she has an enormous respect for them, and to those who study the country and can see below the surface it is as clear as the light of day that the American influence on the future development of Spain is going to be considerable. In full knowledge of this, American financial commissions, manufacturers and all the rest have certainly been busy in Spain during the last few years, but they are taking anything like full advantage of the possibilities is open to doubt.

Now in this matter, there is a general disposition to study, to know more of, and to study the life of American people in their own country, especially on the political, economic and industrial side. The cinema theaters everywhere in Spain make constant and foremost features of romantic episodes in the life of Broncho Bill and others of his wild-west kind, but the Spaniards have been aware for some time that this is not America. Those who desire for one reason or another to see Americanism in Spain encouraged regret it is unfortunate that little or no effort is made toward the instruction of the Spanish people in this matter, through the medium of the "movies."

A year or two back one American authority did carry out a program in this respect and the results were good. A prominent Spanish industrial personage said the other day that if the United States Government spent a million pesos on commercial propaganda in which film descriptions of America and American machinery at work were a prominent feature, the outlay would be returned to the American people a hundredfold before very long. As it is one finds American machinery coming into the country in fast increasing quantities, and this applies particularly to what is used in the agricultural districts of Andalucia and Granada. Some of the big landowners down there, who are doing their utmost to further agricultural developments on intensive systems, like the Duke de San Pedro, who has achieved remarkable results in the plain of Granada, watch with the keenest attention for all American improvements and adopt them at first chance.

Critical Disposition

Now, during recent months, various Spanish journalistic investigators have been in the United States making close observations and recording their impressions from widely differ-

ent points of view. Never before has this kind of study of the United States of America been made in this way. The disposition has always been to be critical, and often disdainful of American political and social ways, but a reluctant appreciation is constantly observed. Two of the best-known writers and thinkers in Spain, Ramon Perez de Ayala and Luis Araquistain, the latter a formidable figure in the Socialist movement, are among those who have made such recent studies and made them most thoroughly. Their impressions are interesting and often curious.

Mr. Araquistain has naturally devoted himself very closely to an examination of the political condition of the American masses. Socialist as he is, and bitter opponent of the monarchial régime in Spain, he still evidently approached his examination of the systems and conditions of the Americans when in their own country with something of his native prejudice, and the general conclusion he has come to is, in his own words, that here is "a democracy without liberty." A thing that fills him with profound astonishment is the backward state of Socialism as he has found it in America.

A Social Heresy

"One circumstance soon causes us surprise in the United States," he says, "and that is that Socialism there is still a social heresy. Already much time has elapsed since this phase passed away in European countries. In some it had a share in government during the war; in others it still shares it, or even monopolizes it; in England among others it constitutes a powerful opposition, itself approaching authority; in some it is a fashion, and in all it is even contemplated as a reserve in conservative objects as against Bolshevism. But in the United States a Socialist is generally regarded as an enemy of the country or as a foreigner, although he may have been born or naturalized in the country—as one who is but little desirable like the Jews or the emigrants from slave countries. For the North Americans, Socialism is a foreign doctrine which is combated in every way, its dissemination being hindered by every means, all the inside doors of North American society being closed when the carriers of this doctrine are nationals, while they are expelled when they are not naturalized."

Mr. Araquistain goes on to relate some peculiar experiences which he says came his way when he was in the United States. "A friend of mine," he says, "a European Socialist, was given a letter of introduction to an American gentleman by a compatriot of his in a manner unusually picturesque. What the letter said in effect and intention was the following: 'The gentleman who presents this to you is not a deluded psychiatrist, but an intelligent man and mentally normal. He does not eat children raw, nor is he accustomed to throwing bombs. Disillusionize yourself! He is not even picturesque, that is, he does not go about dirty, and he looks like the majority of men.'

"Those were not the words, but that was the spirit. Only with such an introduction can a Socialist go about in the United States. But it is necessary to repeat the introduction frequently. In the case referred to, the gentleman to whom my friend was introduced thought it necessary, when giving him letters to other persons of his acquaintance to make typewritten copies of the original description of that foreign Socialist and to add one to each letter, so that the responsibility for anything that might happen might fall on the original introducer. Not on himself!"

Socialism in America

According to the observation of Mr. Araquistain, the Socialist newspapers in America circulate with great difficulty. He found that in some cities they did not like to sell them at the newspaper stands. At Washington, for example, where he found almost every newspaper printed in the country, there was only one place where the Call, the Socialist newspaper of New York, was sold. The others considered it a dishonorable thing to sell it. When the authorities were in a position to do so, they had no hesitation in prohibiting the publication of a newspaper like The Masses of Max Eastman. Thus Mr. Araquistain discovers that there is a law in America which authorizes the postal department to sequester publications of an immoral character. This character not being very exactly defined, it is a small matter, he says, to include in such a definition any periodical of radical opinions. So in this way was persecuted, among others, the monthly review Liberator, which was associated with The Masses.

One of the leaders of the Socialist Party in Spain, and a highly prominent agitator who has suffered imprisonment for his Socialist enthusiasm, is a professor at the Central University at Madrid. Evidently Mr. Araquistain has this fact in mind to the further decrease of his belief in American liberty, when he remarks that a university professor cannot be a Socialist in the United States. He quotes from "Our America" by Waldo

Franz (a book he praises for its "mental independence, its historic sagacity and its literary style") to show that masters had been dismissed from public schools, not only because their teachings were Socialistic, but simply because of their desire to comment in their classes or out of them upon certain events, particularly those concerning Russia.

Social Investigation

There were thus soon found in the streets the professors of important universities in consequence of the liberal attitude they adopted in regard to social changes. Various professors who had been so dismissed and others who as a matter of professional dignity had associated themselves with them, had founded in New York the New School of Social Investigation which was the first attempt at a free university. There formed part of it men of service so eminent as James Harvey, Robinson, Charles A. Beard, Thorstein Veblen, Harold J. Laski and others who, he says, constitute the successful Polish center of fensive.

In this respect Mr. Trotzky stated that the military position of the Bolsheviks was in the main quite satisfactory. On the front against White Poland, he said the Red troops had fulfilled the fundamental part of their task, and the holding up of the advanced troops of the Red Army before Warsaw in no way altered affairs, chiefly because the Polish front was divided into two parts: the military and the diplomatic and possessed two centers, one in Warsaw and the other in Minsk.

The peace negotiations in Minsk, Mr. Trotzky stated, "are of exceptional importance because they are developing on the unstable foundation of a stormy movement of workers. Great Britain is passing through an unheeded display of the workers' excitement in connection with the Russo-Polish peace negotiations. On Wrangel's front we are opening the gates wide to our enemies, but we shall assist them in the flank and rear. The fate of the revolution, however, will be decided on the Polish front. This is why we have concentrated our forces in the west, and are only leaving posts on the south, in order to hold up Wrangel's advance."

"Wrangel's front is acquiring primary importance, as with the aid of the French fleet, Wrangel is striving to transfer operations to the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, and to break through to the Don and Kuban territories. We must say 'stop' to him. We must say firmly that the Don, northern Caucasus and Azerbaijan, won by the blood of the workers, will not be given up to him. Against the enemy's cavalry we must increase our own cavalry. It is essential for us to have a new flood of Communists, who desire to be sent to the southern front. An important problem of the Communist Party and the Trade Unions must be the formation of small cavalry groups of volunteers. It is necessary to select the best workers, and to send them to the shores of the Black Sea, the Don and the Kuban territory, so that in the rear the work of agitation may be increased. We must also increase the output of the military industries."

A delay of four days was given to the Emir for the unconditional acceptance of these conditions. That period having elapsed, the French Government would resume their freedom of action. But the appointed hour struck without any reply coming to hand from Damascus. Consequently the order to advance was given to the French troops concentrated at the entrance to the Bekaa. The Sherifian forces retired without firing a shot, enabling their opponents to penetrate to the center of the Anti-Lebanon along the main road joining Beirut to Damascus and Ain Djedidé. Later General Gouraud received a telegram from Emir Feisal affirming that he would accept the conditions embodied in the note. Possibly out of revenge, some of the Emir's own soldiers had cut the telegraph wires in his own territory.

Wishing to show the utmost good will, the High Commissioner of France did not hesitate to stop the column in its march and to accord to the Government of Damascus an armistice of 24 hours. But being informed that his troops were encamped on a spot devoid of water, he demanded the privilege of removing them to Khan Merdj-Ayoun, rich in springs and situated a dozen kilometers from Djedidé. After a whole day of negotiations, conducted by the French military mission of Damascus, the Emir and his

A TROTZKY VIEW OF POLISH WAR

He Informs Moscow Soviet That Polish White Guards Are Afraid of Peace and Will Be Punished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A message recently received in London, through the Russian Government wireless stations, states that at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet and other working organizations, Mr. Trotzky made a report on the condition of the Polish and Southern fronts. The gathering preceded the successful Polish counter offen-

sive. The Polish White Guards. The Polish White Guards are afraid of peace because they are afraid of Bolshevism; because they hope to strangle us and to crush the workers' communism. We must, however, be in no way dismayed by such methods of 'polic' diplomacy, when every day we receive scores of communications as to the way in which the international proletariat regards Poland. Everywhere there are strikes of protest, holding up of trains, and open risings. But we shall expose the unworthy play of the Polish Pans; we shall help the Polish workers and peasants to take the place of the courtiers and hussars who declared an impudent war on us, for which they will be cruelly punished."

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS THE FRENCH MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—The occupation of Medgel Andjar by the Sherifian troops was a supreme provocation, too grave to be tolerated. The Damascus Government would have had just as much reason by encroachment upon encroachment for pushing on to Beirut. Furthermore, it is alleged it had succeeded in buying, at a price of £42,000, seven out of the eleven members of the Administrative Council of the Lebanon, arrested through the watchfulness of the authorities when they were on the point of going to present themselves before Emir Feisal, thus betraying the mandate solemnly intrusted to them by their compatriots.

It was important to put an end to it, and to do so quickly. General Gouraud addressed to Emir Feisal a note demanding in the name of France the following guarantees:

1. Absolute control of the railway between Ryak and Aleppo.
2. Abolition of conscription.
3. Acceptance of the French mandate within the limits fixed by the Peace Conference.
4. Acceptance of Syrian money.
5. Punishment of those individuals most deeply compromised by their acts of hostility toward France.

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ELLIS ISLAND STATION BADLY CONGESTED

NEW YORK, New York—Frederick A. Walls, Commissioner of Immigration, announced yesterday that he would leave for Washington in an effort to remedy the congested condition at Ellis Island. He said he might ask the State Department to hold up passports to prevent further congestion.

The situation was brought to a crisis when 2000 relatives and friends of 300 immigrants broke down an iron gate and stormed the information room in an effort to obtain the release of the aliens.

The commissioner declared the exodus of Jews from Poland amounted to a stampede, and that they were "coming too fast for their own good." Six vessels were in port yesterday awaiting inspection of thousands of immigrants.

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Final arrangements are now being made for the second annual convention of the American Legion in Cleveland on September 27, 28 and 29. Fifteen hundred delegates and twice as many visitors are expected for the convention. One of the most distinguished of the visitors will be General Fayolle, personal representative to the convention of Marshal Foch. A big parade will take place on the opening day, when 20,000 American Legion veterans, wearing the uniform which they wore in the service, will march.



A Governmental Distinction

AT frequent intervals since the war ended, considerable publicity has been given to the government standardization of motor trucks.

We take this opportunity to point out a salient fact in this connection. Of all motor vehicles classified as standard, four types—2, 3, 4 and 5—are designated as the motor truck class. In the first three of these types, namely, 2, 3 and 4, several different makes of motor trucks are listed as standard government equipment in each case.

But in type 5 (Five tons and over, including special engineer trucks) the Mack is the only truck named as standard. In other words, the "Bull Dog" is the one and only truck permanently retained by the U. S. Army as standard heavy-service equipment.

The Liberty truck, which was used in the war, was solely the product of a concentrated effort toward quantity production to meet a great emergency.

These facts are more or less common knowledge today. It is not generally known, however, that shortly after the United States declared war noted government engineers conducted exhaustive motor tests which the Mack engine alone survived. The U. S. Engineers requisitioned such quantities of Mack heavy-duty chassis that our production of all light models—1½* and 2 tons—had to be suspended during the war term.

Our greatest military men state that there is no real difference between military and commercial motor transportation. In both classes of service, the best equipment is necessary to record the greatest possible ton-mileage within a given time.

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YOU'LL find every detail of the 1920 originalities given good representation in the present large stock of Autumn Ready-to-Wear. Many of the smartest modes are Americanized versions of what Paris has approved.

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INOROUT The All-Round Varnish

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protect as they beautify. No matter what job you have in mind, there is a Bay State product to do it.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Some Hints of Autumn Fashions

Even early in the season we find the autumn fashions making an appearance, and a very colorful appearance it is, too, for the new shades, while not as vivid as those of recent seasons, are numerous and most attractive. The vogue for orange, which was so pronounced at times during the spring and summer, still continues, and many new shades of brown are approved by the designers. Several unusual shades of red and blue are seen in the new hats and wraps, but it would seem that the brown tints are to be the most popular ones this fall.

It is somewhat early to make prophecies concerning the new season's hats, although there is a strong indication of what the most favored styles will be. It would seem that we may have either quite small hats or quite large ones, but that if we wish to be conservative and strike a happy medium we will have to fall back on the hats of last winter. One noticeable feature of the new hats is the use of feathers; they are seen in the old forms and also in some new ones. For instance, one very interesting black velvet hat has as trimming a single very long plume, which comes nearly to the wearer's waist; its strands are left perfectly straight, and as they are quite long the effect is rather fringe-like.

The custom of wearing light stockings with dark frocks persists, and gray stockings are worn with dark blue frocks even when dark shoes instead of gray ones are worn. Pale tan or champagne colored stockings are also exceedingly popular, and light shoes for wear with dark dresses have won a place that would seem to be permanent.

The new serge and duvetyne dresses show the influence of the redingote. Some of them fit very closely at the hips and waistline, with no belt, and are relieved in their severity only by embroidery or stitching in white thread—which is very popular—and by a ruffly white vest.

Others are made with a cape-effect, which is hardly practical for the business woman or school girl, but is most becoming. The princess dress is appearing again. A very smart suit for early autumn wear was of heavy white silk and was made with a princess dress, all of silk save for the upper part of the bodice, and a three-quarter length coat, quite plain, which fastened just above the waist with a single loop and button. These new street dresses either have no belt at all or have a very narrow one.

Early autumn nearly always brings us a fashion of wearing a very trim, tailored hat and a white lace veil, and this season the veils are very smart indeed, and are made with unusually attractive wide borders, so that if one wishes to wear them turned back over the hat brim in front the effect is very good indeed.

Some of the smaller hats are veritable riots of color, the lavish use of fruits and flowers as trimming giving the designer opportunity to combine many shades. One small, narrow-brimmed hat is trimmed with glazed fruit in vivid orange, blue, purple and dull red, placed around the crown in an almost solid band. Another hat is trimmed in small, solid, conventional flowers, with sprays of straight ostrich used instead of foliage.

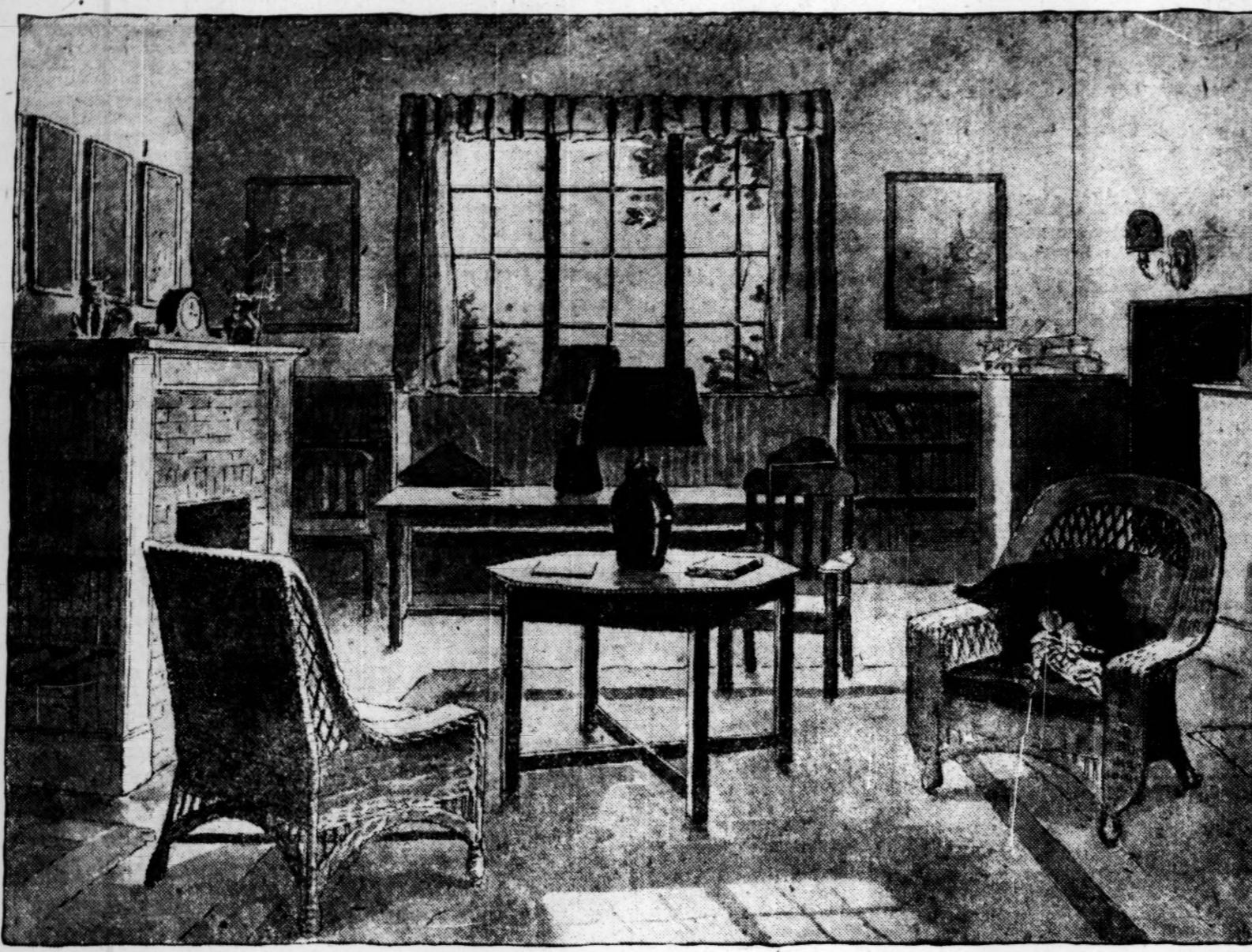
Embroidery, braiding and stitching sound the distinctive note of the new season's costumes, and are seen in many forms. The street dress of serge, duvetyne or twill, the satin dress or wrap, and even the heavier coats and suits are thus trimmed. One notes all over embroidered or stitched frocks, colored heading, embroidery of metal threads and crystal, steel or jet beads, and yarn embroidery, all lavishly used. Frequently four or five different colors are used in this embroidery, with a metal thread worked in occasionally.

The embroidered hats, often matching the frock with which they are to be worn, are very smart and very becoming, as a rule, since much effort has been expended in making them distinctive in line. Hats of such fabrics as duvetyne promise to be much worn, and frequently but little trimming is used, even when the hat is not embroidered. Simplicity and distinction of line, with trimming which does not destroy the silhouette, mark garments and millinery.

The new wraps are inclined to follow the fashions of last year, in that they are of the voluminous type which swallows the figure. They are much embroidered, often with coarse silks or yarns. The cape continues to hold its own, both as a full length wrap and in shorter version, coming just to the hips or the waistline in back and having no front at all.

The new suits are interesting, partly because they show the rather long waisted effect which was noticeable last season in the coat dresses. The coats of the new suits are inclined to be rather long; flounce tip length is very smart, and even those which come very near being full length are seen on some of the newest suits.

One notices the influence of the Orient on the new fashions; Egypt, too, has a hand in the designs and colorings which are used in the new embroideries. It would seem that a certain guard at the Natural History Museum in New York was sure of his ground when he recently told the writer that he believed that he could foretell the season's fashions months ahead, because the big designers spent so much time studying the treasures of which he was custodian, sketching certain features and combining them with others.



A child's room

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Grandmothers' Herbs

Herbs have had a long and honorable history as the friend of man and beast. As food, flavoring, perfume and dyes, herbs have been used ever since the world has had records. Every nation has had its own customs for its native herbs.

The herbs that grew in our grandmothers' quaint, colorful flower gardens, close to the hollyhocks, marigolds and sweet williams, were usually sweet marjoram, summer savory, sage, mint, and balm that had been carefully transplanted from far afield.

For perfume our grandmothers used such sweetly quaint growing things as sweet lavender, southernwood or "boy's love," sweet clover, violets and rose petal. The last, compounded with fragrant spices into a scent-giving pot-pourri, filled a rose jar, while the delicate lavender perfumed either her hand-made lingerie or her hand-spun linens.

gerbread and in sausage. Anise, which grows so thrifly today, even in the vacant places of some cities, is valuable when keeping the canary happy in his cage. Sweet fennel is sometimes mistakenly called anise.

Peppermint and spearmint are still used for confections and sauce for lamb just as they were in our grandmothers' day. If anything mint is more used than ever today, for it is equally popular in ices, as well as in the flavoring of beverages.

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A Lingerie Pillow

A piece of rose colored silk left from a lamp shade lining was the inspiration for an especially lovely small pillow seen recently. There was just enough silk to cover a small down cushion, and when this was done the piece box was ransacked to find materials for a dainty lingerie slip cover.

The finished cover was nothing short of a triumph in the applied art of salvaging bits of lace and embroidery and fine linen. No set design was used, but the medallions and scraps of insertions and edgings, the jabot end and the unused embroidered collar band were worked with thoughtful care being taken to preserve a dainty patch.

A spicier, finer flavor seems to come from those we raise ourselves, than those we buy from the grocer or vegetable vendor. And they are very little trouble to grow, for many of them will come up season after season from the same root. Mint and horseradish are ideal planted near a water spigot, for the more water they get, the better they will grow. Sage is just the opposite. It likes plenty of sunshine, and in fact thrives splendidly upon the desert, while parsley and marjoram will grow well in the same open spot year after year.

The paper foundation pattern over which the scraps were arranged, the design was sketched, and the different materials pasted to the pattern. The wrong sides were put next to the paper pattern. Bits of sheer linen cut to exactly fit the few blank spaces—with just rolling width—to space—were basted in their places. Then the work of actually joining the seams began.

The basting stitches were removed from the bit of material in one corner. The edge of this was very carefully seamed. Another bit was loosened. Gradually the entire cover was worked off the paper pattern, and when washed and pressed, was perfectly flat and true.

The paper used for the pattern was not of the brittle variety, but of the kind that is not easily torn. Prepared linen that architects use for blue prints would have been better still, but was not available when the pattern was made.

The back of this dainty pillow cover was made of two pieces of plain, fine linen, the edges buttoned down the center, placket fashion.

Sago Pudding

Cook slowly, one hour, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cup of sago in a quart of salted milk. Cool and add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, 5 tablespoons of sugar, the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and 1 cup of rich milk, or part cream. Add 2 teaspoons of vanilla flavoring and pour into a baking dish. Bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then cover with a meringue made of 2 egg whites and 6 teaspoons of powdered sugar. Brown the meringue lightly. When cool set on ice to chill.

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The Children's Room

Not every house or apartment can luxuriously mark off one room for "nursery;" but there is no reason why the family living room, where there are young Toms and Madges and Billies should not, by day, have nursery features which will in no way spoil it from its quiet adult uses in the evenings when all the babies are tucked in.

This will mean that the sunniest room in the house should be the daytime nursery, and that deep browns and greens so delightful by lamp and firelight, should be avoided. The color scheme should invite the sunlight as far as possible.

There is no better company for young children than streaming sunshine, and dark colors absorb sunbeams and make a room

decidedly "indoors." The room shown in the accompanying illustration has its walls done in warm gray buff plaster, with gray-green woodwork. French gray, and cream or white is charming to look at but a tax on the mother's housekeeping powers in these days of few servants.

There is something delightful to a small person in making the prints of sticky fingers on white woodwork; gray-green is not quite such a temptation, and chimes in nicely with the maple gray-green floor, which shows around the large thread and thrumbs rug of neutral gray, banded with orange, blue and green.

At the windows are scrim curtains, hung narrowly at each side, with a box-plated valance above. The scrim has been died a pinky orange, to make a bright frame for the sunlight.

At one side of the room, between two built-out cupboards, is a blackboard where letters and pictures can occupy many rainy day hours. The blackboard can be covered in the evening with a strip of Japanese brocade, though parental eyes are wont to dwell fondly if not aesthetically, on the awkward scroll of youthful attempts to print c-a-t.

Mission furniture should be avoided.

Painted furniture, green like the woodwork, with an occasional stroke of pink and orange, repeating the color of the curtains, has made this room attractive.

Wicker is ideal for rooms where children live, for it is easily moved when needed as a locomotive in some game, or a river steamer, and wicker furniture is always an excuse for enchanting adventures in chintz and Chinese silks, round cushions and

square ones, pleasant to tuck behind mother's back, as she sews, and father's as he reads aloud in the evening; nice for dolly's cradle or her throne.

There should be many book shelves in the two-fold room. The lower shelves are for picture books and fairy tales, "The Child's History of England" by Dickens, "The Nuremberg Stove," "Little Women," the upper shelves filled with good books, books for the children to "grow up

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF FORD PRICE REDUCTION

Various Automobile Manufacturers Disclaim Any Immediate Intention of Lowering Prices of Output—Franklin Reduced

NEW YORK, New York—If declarations made by automobile dealers are to be taken at their face value there will be no immediate and general reduction in automobile prices, following the announced reductions averaging \$142 made by the Ford Motor Company. However, many outside of the motor field believe that prices generally must come down in company with declining prices in nearly all industries.

A Syracuse (New York) dispatch says that H. H. Franklin, president of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, has indorsed the price reduction movement started by the Ford company and that a substantial reduction in Franklin cars has been made, amounting to 17 to 21 per cent.

According to a canvass made by the Wall Street Journal the main contention of the automobile manufacturers is that high costs of production preclude the possibility of an immediate cut.

Dealers in second-hand cars are likely to be considerably affected by the unexpected reduction in Ford prices. As far as can be learned, even Ford dealers had no inkling that prices would be cut at this time. A large business in used Ford and other cars has developed throughout the country, and the reduction of an average of \$142 a car should automatically diminish the value of cars in dealers' hands by that amount.

One dealer who does a large business in Ford cars pointed out that the question of deliveries should enter as a factor. Ford agencies, prior to announcement of the cut, were promising cars to be delivered in a month to six weeks. Actual deliveries generally required two months. With the price cut in effect, it is possible that the volume of orders on the books may advance considerably, delaying deliveries, which may give used-car dealers an opportunity to liquidate their stocks.

Second-Hand Dealers

DETROIT, Michigan—Other automobile manufacturers here had no comment to make on reduction of Ford prices or as to whether it presages a general downward revision by other makers.

Heavy losses are ahead of second-hand dealers, however, according to general opinion. With new cars available at less than some dealers have been asking for used machines, many second-hand automobiles of lower-priced makes bought in at war prices will have to be sacrificed.

Whether low-priced cars will follow the Ford example is largely guess work. A number of dealers took it for granted that manufacturers of more expensive automobiles would ignore the Ford price cutting entirely.

LANSING, Michigan—The Ford reduction proved bomb in local automobile manufacturing circles. Nothing could have caused greater discussion nor been more unexpected. Statements of local manufacturers would indicate they sense no opportunity to follow the precedent set.

D. E. Bates, secretary of the Reo Motor Company, said: "I see nothing in present conditions to warrant this announcement of Mr. Ford."

Widespread Influence

President Verlinden of the Oldsmobile Motor Works, had nothing to say. Another official of the company said: "Present costs make such a step appear like folly unless Ford has been one of the worst offenders in the profitless class."

One automobile manufacturer, however, declared the Ford policy would make itself felt by automotive manufacturers up to the Packard class.

President Harper of the Motor Wheel Corporation, with three units in this city, said: "It appears to be the start of an elimination of the smaller organizations competing with Ford." The Motor Wheel Corporation holds a contract to furnish Ford with wheels.

CHICAGO, Illinois—No motor manufacturer in this district admits any intention of meeting Ford's cut but the general impression is that they must, and that the reduction may embarrass the dealers. C. W. Nash, of the Nash Motor Company, stated that Nash motor prices would remain unchanged for some time and in 1921 would bring excellent business with production probably above this year's. "Much depends upon the bankers," he said. Against Price Cuts

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Local automobile manufacturers were practically unanimous in opinion that the Ford cut would not be reflected in higher priced cars and trucks manufactured in this city. The point was emphasized that there had been little reduction in the cost of raw materials, that labor was as high as ever, and with freight rates increasing there was little possibility of cutting prices for some time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—The sentimental effect of the Ford price reduction will be felt, in some degree, generally in the automobile distributing trade. Minneapolis dealers expect, and probably will increase the holding-off tendency of new buyers.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	35	35	35	35
Am Car & Fdry	122	123	121	122
Am Express	140	151	140	148
Am Int Corp	75	75	74	75
Am Loco	95	95	93	94
Am Smelters	61	61	60	61
Am Sugar	110	110	108	109
Am Woolen	78	78	78	78
Asaconda	51	51	50	52
Atchison	81	81	79	81
Atl Gulf & W I	150	150	146	147
Baldwin Loco	111	112	109	110
B & O	44	44	43	43
Beet Steel B.	73	73	72	73
Can Pac	120	121	120	120
Cent Leather	46	46	45	46
Chandler	80	80	78	78
C. M. & St P.	38	38	37	38
C. P. & P.	39	40	38	38
China	28	28	27	27
Corn Prodcts	88	88	84	85
Crucible Steel	131	131	128	128
Cuba Cane Sug	28	28	27	28
do pdfl	76	76	75	76
Endicott John.	89	89	89	89
Gen Electric	143	143	142	143
Gen Motors	201	201	192	193
Goodrich	53	53	51	51
Inspiration	47	47	45	46
Int Paper	79	79	77	78
Kennecott	25	25	25	25
Marine	23	23	22	23
do pdfl	51	51	49	51
Mex Pet	101	101	98	101
Midvale	39	39	37	38
Mo Pacific	28	28	27	28
N Y Central	78	78	75	76
N Y N & H	25	25	24	25
No Pacific	80	80	79	81
Pan Am Pet.	92	93	91	93
Penn	42	42	40	42
Pitts & W Va	35	35	34	35
Pierce-Arrow	36	36	35	36
Reading	29	29	28	29
Rep I & Steel	81	81	79	81
Rep Motors	21	21	20	21
Roy D N Y	87	87	85	87
Sinclair	32	32	31	32
So Pacific	97	97	95	96
St Railway	36	37	36	37
Studebaker	61	61	58	59
St L & San Fr	28	29	28	28
Texas Co	51	51	50	51
Texans & Pac	35	35	34	35
Trans	132	132	125	125
Union Pac	124	124	121	124
U S Realty	50	50	49	50
U S Rubber	82	82	82	82
U S Steel	89	89	88	89
Utah Copper	63	63	62	63
Vanadium	68	68	67	68
Willys-Over	131	131	125	125
Westinghouse	47	47	47	47
Total sales	96,400	shares		

LIBERTY BONDS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 31s	90.24	90.38	90.29	90.50
Lib 2d	83.62	86.00	85.82	85.86
Lib 1st 41s	86.82	87.30	86.82	87.20
Lib 2d 41s	85.78	86.49	85.78	86.26
Lib 3d 41s	88.92	89.18	88.88	89.00
Lib 4th 41s	86.04	86.54	86.02	86.50
Viet 49s	95.56	95.76	95.56	95.64
Viet 50s	95.52	95.61	95.50	95.64

FOREIGN BONDS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec	%
Am Tel	53	53	1
A Ch com	85	85	1
Am Bosch	79	79	1%
Am Wool pdfl	55	54	1%
Am Zinc	10	10	1%
Arizona Com	104	104	1%
Booth Fish	81	81	1%
Boston Elev	63	63	1%
Boston & Me	39	39	1%
Butt & Sup	19	19	1%
Cal & Arizona	57	57	1%
Cal & Hecla	28	28	1%
Upper Range	36	36	1%
David Davis	84	84	1%
East Butte	101	101	1%
Elder	23	23	1%
Fairbanks	23	23	1%
Granby	27	27	1%
Gray & Davis	17	17	1%
Greene-Can	27	27	1%
I Creek com	58	58	1%
Ish Royale	27	27	1%
Jack Cooper	32	32	1%
Mass Elec pdfl	74	74	1%
Mass Gas	81	81	1%
May-Old Colony	15	15	1%
Mohawk	60	60	1%
Mullins Body	30	30	1%
N Y N & H	35	35	1%
North Butte	152	152	1%
Oscoda	25	25	1%
Parish & Bing	38	38	1%
Pond Creek	17	17	1%
Root & Van Der	23	23	1%
Stewart	23	23	1%
Swift & Co	103	103	1%
United Fruit	60	60	1%
United Shoe	39	39	1%
U S Smelting	53	53	1%
New York quotation			

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	11	11 1/2
Auto Fuel	51	56
Bethlehem Tp	14	14 1/2
Boston & Mont	68	68
Carib Synd	12	

SOLVING THE VEXED ADRIATIC QUESTION

**Italian Premier Is in Favor of
Allowing Resumption of the
Interrupted Direct Negotiations With the Jugo-Slavs**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—When Italy was still a member of the Triple Alliance it was the custom to distinguish between her "allies" and her "friends"—a distinction which led cynics to remark that her "allies" were not her "friends," and her "friends" were not her "allies." When, in 1915, she denounced the Triple Alliance and allied herself with Great Britain, France and Russia, the terms "allies" and "friends" were, for a time, synonymous, and it was observed that, in distinction from the old bond with Germany and Austria-Hungary, this new agreement was a union of hearts and not merely a marriage of convenience. Latterly, however, as Italy became disillusioned by the results of the war, especially in regard to the Adriatic question, a change of opinion toward her new allies was observable. Italian newspapers began to criticize France and Great Britain; the Austrian Premier was warmly received in Rome; Germans began to return to their old haunts in the peninsula. Complaints were heard that Great Britain and France had not treated Italy according to her merits, and finally, in a moment of dissatisfaction, Mr. Giolitti, the leader of the Neutralist Party in 1915, returned to power.

But in politics, especially in Italy, the unexpected usually happens, and it has been reserved to Mr. Giolitti, of all persons, to improve and restore the relations existent between his country and Great Britain and France. Such is the admitted result of his meetings with Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne and with Mr. Millerand at Aix-les-Bains.

Russo-Polish Policy

The Italian Premier, like his master, Mr. Depretis, a generation ago, has never occupied himself with foreign policy, and for that very reason, has never had any strong preferences for either of the two constellations, which divided the European firmament before the war. Mr. Giolitti has said that he was opposed to Italian intervention in 1915, not because he was on the side of the Germans or the Austrians, but because, like Lord Kitchener, he foresaw that the war would be long, and he did not believe that Italy, recently emerged from the Libyan campaign, was prepared for a protracted struggle. His idea was that she should have entered in to the battle simultaneously with the United States. Having thus explained his past attitude, he has had no difficulty in framing his present policy toward Russia—the most important European question at the moment—on the same lines as that of Mr. Lloyd George.

On the Russo-Polish question there are in Europe three main tendencies: that favorable to the Russian Soviets; that which has always supported the Poles, even when they seemed to be infected with imperialism; and that which desired to hold a medium course, defending the Poles as long as they remained content with their natural frontiers, but, at the same time, avoiding the mistake of Pitt and the majority of British statesmen, except Fox, in 1792, of declaring war against a foreign country, because it had inaugurated a reign of terror within its own borders. The first of these policies is that of the Italian Socialists and of many British Labor leaders, the second is that of France and of some British conservatives, the third is that of the British and Italian Premiers. They both realize that an independent Poland is a political necessity as well as a debt of honor; but they both desire commercial relations with Russia and the pacification of Europe. Italy is specially indicated as the mediating influence between the ardent friends of Poland and the zealous admirers of Soviet Russia. Only Mr. Giolitti has by this policy of moderation offended

the Socialists, whose 156 votes weigh so heavily in the party scales.

Italy and Slavonic Bloc

Simultaneously, he has alienated their most violent opponents, the Nationalists and Nationalistic Liberals, by announcing that he is in favor of solving the Adriatic question by resuming, or, at least, allowing the resumption at the initiative of the other party of the interrupted direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs. Just as, in 1867, Disraeli "dished" the Whigs and also his own extreme Tory supporters, so Mr. Giolitti has "dished" the Nationalists and the former Sonniniens, who hailed their old enemy as a savior of the Adriatic. They believed that he would insist upon the Sonniniens Treaty of London; he has quietly returned to the policy of direct negotiation, which was that of Mr. Tittoni and Mr. Nitti. No one familiar with Mr. Giolitti's past, could ever have suspected him of being a Jinga. After evacuating Valona, he could scarcely have demanded Sebenico.

It is time, indeed, for the definite settlement of the dispute between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, in the general interest. While the Italian Nationalists believed time to be on their side, because the American presidential election may send to the White House a politician more favorable to the war, especially in regard to the Adriatic question, a change of opinion toward her new allies was observable. Italian newspapers began to criticize France and Great Britain; the Austrian Premier was warmly received in Rome; Germans began to return to their old haunts in the peninsula. Complaints were heard that Great Britain and France had not treated Italy according to her merits, and finally, in a moment of dissatisfaction, Mr. Giolitti, the leader of the Neutralist Party in 1915, returned to power.

They are given very frankly by Mr. Bonnefon. Never, he says, has any French statesman nor any Frenchman of good sense, dreamt of annexing or even of occupying permanently the Ruhr Valley. For the French the occupation of the Ruhr is a means to palliate it. Mr. Giolitti is primarily a financial expert, for he was originally an employee in the Ministry of Finance. Here is his next task.

REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Resolutions providing for the formation of an export corporation with capital stock of 1,000,000 bales of cotton, for the reduction of acreage 33 1-3 per cent, and for the retirement of 25 per cent of the new crop from the market, were adopted by a large number of South Carolina cotton growers at a recent meeting in this city. A legal contract was approved by the gathering which provided for the signature of the farmers and a penalty in the courts for the violation thereof should they break their agreement to reduce their acreage by 33 1-3 per cent.

SHORSTAGE OF CANS FOR THE FRUIT PACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The canners' fruit pack is being restricted by the shortage of cans, according to Charles H. Bentley, of the California Packing Corporation. In the east during the coal strike the tinplate mills were unable to get coke and steel billets from which tin is made. Some mills shut down partially," said Mr. Bentley, "while some did not run at all last spring, and as a consequence the canners have been unable to secure the seasonal supply. The commercial can-makers have been out of tinplate in some sizes for some time, and it has created a very serious condition here on the coast.

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WHAT FRANCE MAY DO WITH THE RUHR

Talk of a New Occupation Grows
Louder and Louder as Com-
plaints Multiply Concerning
the Bad Faith of Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The clearest ex-
position of France's intentions in re-
spect of the Ruhr, that rich German

coaling district which France is ac-
cused of coveting, has been given by

Charles Bonnefon, a well-known pub-
licist. Everything that passes leads

to the belief that sooner or later—
probably sooner—France will occupy

this territory. The complaints that

Germany is not fulfilling her obliga-
tions multiply. The accusations of bad

faith are persistent. The talk of a new
occupation grows louder and louder.

The execution of such a policy would

justify such an occupation.

They are given very frankly by Mr.

Bonnefon. Never, he says, has any

French statesman nor any Frenchman

of good sense, dreamt of annexing or

even of occupying permanently the

Ruhr Valley. For the French the

occupation of the Ruhr is a means

to palliate it. Mr. Giolitti is

primarily a financial expert, for he

was originally an employee in the

Ministry of Finance. Here is his next

task.

Debtors and Creditors

In the first place the occupation of

the Ruhr would be a simple act

analogous to that of a creditor who

seizes the goods of a recalcitrant

debtor. Germany is not delivering the

proper quantities of coal to France.

French industry is thus made almost

impossible. Its recovery is retarded.

The want of coal is extremely dan-

gerous for France. If the factories

cannot get going, if unemployment

spreads, then Bolshevism will make

progress in the country. Now it is

urged that France has an undisputed

right of this coal and if Germany does

not give it then France is entitled to

take it. The occupational forces

would not be in the valley itself but

would control all the exits. Thus as coal

left the valley it would be stopped by

the French, who would take their

shoes and leave the rest to Germany.

In the second place the occupation of

the Ruhr is regarded as a means of

exercising pressure on Germany.

Germany, according to the contention

of French officials, refuses to disarm.

She continues in spite of promises to

prepare her revenge. All the mill-

ers

are cut off from the Balkans. Whereas,

if she were on friendly terms with the

Jugo-Slavs, no nation of the west

would have such a favorable position

for Balkan trade. Efforts are, indeed,

being made to cultivate Albanian

commerce, and an Italo-Albanian

commercial conference has been held

in Rome to examine the best means

of improving the communications be-

tween the two countries and of de-
veloping the natural resources of the

virgin soil of Albania. But the land of

Skanderbeg is very poor compared

with that of the Bohemians and that of

the Croats and Serbs.

It is in these last that Italian trade

should find profitable outlets. It is

there that diplomacy should prepare

the way for the commercial traveler.

If Mr. Giolitti can succeed in solving

the Adriatic question, he will have

rendered a service to the general

peace, as well as to his own country.

Indeed, even the business men of

Fiume, according to the Milanese

newspaper, "Corriere della Sera,"

have expressed the hope that the

war will end with a peace treaty.

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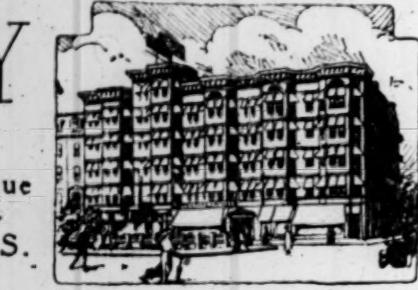
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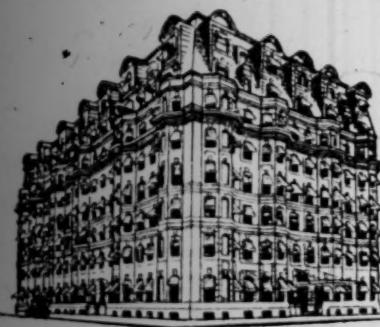
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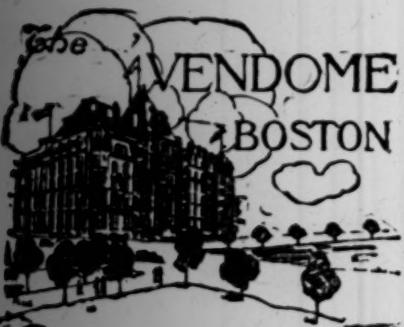
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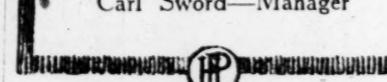
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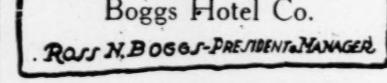
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE SQUAD OUT AT CALIFORNIA

Famous Pacific Coast University at Berkeley Has Some Splendid Material Out for Its Varsity Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Football practice in all Pacific Coast Conference colleges opened September 15. The University of California had a turnout of over 60 candidates when the men were called together on California Field for initial instructions. Over half of the men were veterans of former California varsities and freshman teams.

Prospects for a winning varsity are bright this year at the Berkeley college. Only a few veterans of the varsity eleven have left college. C. A. Wells, last year's star fullback, is no longer back at his old position, but will lend his football knowledge and experience to the freshman team as coach. The chief weakness which looms up in the makeup of the Blue and Gold eleven is in the kicking department. S. N. Bean '23 of last year's freshman team was counted on for this work, but he has failed to return. His punts were averaging above 40 yards last year while he was one of the best prospects for a tackle.

Among the veterans who are back are the following: O. C. Majors '21, captain and picked for two years as the best tackle on the coast. His defensive and offensive play are of the first order. Majors has weight, experience and football knowledge equal to the best. He is popular with every man in college and should be a big factor in California victories.

At the other tackle R. N. Cramer '21 will probably win a place. He is a low-charging, hard-hitting man with weight and endurance. Charles Keller '23 will also be out for the team. He is small, but a fine tackler and an old hand at the game. L. K. Wilson '21 is another old varsity man who may win a place.

At the guard positions E. W. Fisher '21 and S. N. Barnes '22 are the two most promising early season prospects. Both have won their letters on the varsity and have records which entitle them to respect on every gridiron in the conference. Fisher has never been kept out of a game and he is expected to win a place on the first team easily. Barnes is a former center but has been found more capable at guard. There are two fine men from last year's freshman team out, but inexperience is expected to keep them off the squad this year.

A. R. Latham '21 will be back in his position at center. He is a hard fighter and handles himself particularly well on the defensive. M. V. Clark and Robert Gallagher of the freshman team last year should give him a battle for the position.

The two positions at end are going to be the scene of one of the keenest battles in years this season. California has two varsity ends from last year's team back, J. J. Cline '22 and K. L. Engebretson '22, but they are not favored to beat out the two men from the freshman team who will be eligible this year. H. P. Muller '23 who has not yet returned from Antwerp where he won third place in the high jump, is regarded as a sure choice for one end, while Charles Toney '22 will probably win the other position. Muller is fast, dependable and knows the game thoroughly. He can kick, pass and tackle. He is one of the best football men California has drawn in years. Toney is one of the steady players who are so valuable to a team.

In the backfield California should hold her own with any team on the coast. C. F. Erb Jr. '23 is picked as the quarterback though he will encounter strong competition from J. W. Higson '21, who played two years ago, and either A. B. Sprott '21 or K. S. Deeds '22, halfbacks, who are also capable quarters. Erb is a fine field general and has played football since his first year in high school. He is light but fast and should be a valuable groundbreaker around the ends.

At fullback W. H. Ellis '22 will probably stand a good chance. His fumbling has kept him out of the game for two years; but Coach Andrew Smith hopes that the improvement of last season will be continued this year, in which case he is one of the hardest hitting men California has. R. A. Berkley '23 and R. C. Bell '22 will be other men out for the position. Berkley is fast, heavy, and a good kicker.

At the halfback positions there are men of every qualification. C. L. Rowe '21 has played for two years on the varsity. He is a good man around the ends and has weight enough to hit the line. His steady and consistent performances have always landed him a place in the backfield, although he has never been favored early in the season when flashier players attract attention. Sprott should be back again this year. He is a valuable man. Two years ago he was considered the most promising halfback in the country. R. S. Murray '21 and M. E. van Sant '22 are both 10-15 men on the track and have plenty of football experience. Both men are light, however, and require a strong line in order to get away in a broken field. Frank Davis '23 is another fast back with speed and dodging qualifications.

The California schedule this year includes three Conference games. The first against Oregon Agricultural College at Portland, Oregon, the second against Washington State College at

Berkeley, and the Stanford-California game at Berkeley. These games have been set toward the end of the season so that the teams will be in good condition and well trained, affording a true decision as to their merits. California is conceded an even chance in these games, though strong competition is expected from the north, and Stanford always puts up a battle royal against the Blue and Gold.

California is looking forward to the realization of her hopes this year in being chosen to represent the west at Pasadena. The Pacific coast Conference winner is always accorded the honor of meeting one of the eastern teams at the Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day in the southern city. There is great interest in this game this season due to the victory of Harvard last winter. The schedule follows:

September 25—San Francisco Olympic Club at Berkeley.

October 2—Santa Clara College at Berkeley; 9—Saint Mary's College at Berkeley; 16—University of Nevada at Berkeley; 23—University of Utah at Berkeley; 30—Oregon Agricultural College at Portland.

November 6—Washington State College at Berkeley; 29—Leland Stanford Junior University at Berkeley.

WHITE SOX TAKE FIRST OF SERIES

Coming Together of Champions and the League Leaders Develops Into Practically a Rout

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	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	51	53	.562
Chicago	52	55	.562
New York	50	57	.512
St. Louis	73	71	.507
Boston	68	79	.462
Washington	62	78	.443
Detroit	53	88	.397
Philadelphia	46	99	.317

RESULTS THURSDAY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Davis	and	Severide	Morris	Fried	Gaumgartner	and	Ainsmith	Umpires	—Morari	—Hildebrand	and

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Cleveland.

St. Louis at Detroit.

Washington at New York.

Philadelphia at Boston.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland and Chicago came together yesterday in the first of three games to decide

no runs, while St. Louis scored three in the second contest. The scores:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Davis	and	Severide	Morris	Fried	Gaumgartner	and	Ainsmith	Umpires	—Morari	—Hildebrand	and

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Bayne	and	Billing	Bogart	Ayers	and	Manion	Umpires	Hildebrand	and	Morari	and

Third Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Myers	and	Eshang	Perry	and	Walker	Umpires	Nallie	Dineen	and	Morari	and

RED SOX BAT HARD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston got 16 hits today and defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 2. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Bayne	and	Billing	Bogart	Ayers	and	Manion	Umpires	Hildebrand	and	Morari	and

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Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
Batteries	Bayne	and	Billing	Bogart	Ayers</							

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EDUCATIONAL

WORLD LEAGUE OF UNIVERSITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Teamwork among the universities of the world formed the basis of Dr. Vincent Naser's address to members of the British Association assembled at Cardiff. This is not his first visit to England with such an object. So recently as last year he attended the gathering of the same association, with his friends, Prof. Klopsteg Ravn, and Mr. J. H. Helweg, the Danish lecturer in the University of London. Their object was to interest British universities in the Danish plans for establishing bureaux of information at all academic centers. Each bureau is to have affiliated bureaux in other countries, cooperating with the central national bureau.

Denmark has already carried out this plan to a certain extent. With each bureau as a nucleus there would be a student's organization, the word student being taken to include professors and graduates as well as the undergraduate population. Thus Dr. Naser is himself president of the Danish Students' International Committee and Mr. Helweg acts as leader of the committee's London branch.

That ideas of this kind are in the air, and permeating university circles in many countries, Dr. Naser is the first to admit. He points to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, and to the schemes of a band of young French students which were set forth originally through Le Cercle International des Etudiants by Mr. Jean Finelle. But perhaps the most striking coincidence is contained in a sentence which he used in reading his paper last year. It ran as follows:

"Every nation ought to establish on university initiative, and under state recognition, finally, perhaps, with direct state support, international relations between the intellectual classes, so that every nation is responsible as an autonomous entity for itself." Now in the same month, but quite independently, nearly the same expressions were used in New York by Dr. Maclean, director of the American University Mission, British Division. This gentleman was then unknown personally to Dr. Naser, and yet he employed the very words, intellectual clearing houses.

What possibly distinguishes the Danish lecturer's scheme from the others is its more systematic and comprehensive character, but he is so eager to give credit all round that this is not made at all clear. In any case he is a zealous advocate of an important development in university relations, and at Cardiff showed himself most eager to tell his hearers about the year's progress of the cause he has at heart. He mentioned that recently student representatives from Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and Spain mutually expressed their approval of the system. Even in Germany it appears that a non-political students' bureau has been established quite apart from the official universities' bureau of information. This voluntary association of students into unions, which develop a central organization of their own, and only obtain state recognition at a later date, appears to be an essential element in Dr. Naser's system.

He considers that the basis of education must be national, but its outlook international. At present the intellectual classes everywhere are feeling out of joint. Economic conditions are pressing hard upon them; one of Dr. Naser's friends, for instance, told him of university professors in Petrograd who were pooling their interests in order to open a shoe-repairing shop. In his opinion the wealth of a nation is a function of its directing energies, and requires a balance of powers. For the maintenance of a right balance the integrity of the intellectuals is a necessity. This apparently he thinks can be achieved through combination, for he declares that international university cooperation will, in the years succeeding the war, be a sure guarantee for the maintenance and the evolution of modern civilization.

Dr. Naser then considers how cooperation of this kind can be assisted by an exchange of professors and graduate students between universities. Such a process had begun before the war, and can now be much enlarged, with even undergraduates visiting other academic centers for brief periods. Through the establishment in each university of a committee including all types of students, as already proposed, exchanges and migrations of this sort would be facilitated.

Having linked up these committees, and their corresponding bureaux, in a national council and office, he would push out feelers, as it were, into other countries so as to be in touch with the university life. These affiliated committees and bureaux at great foreign centers of learning would prove extremely useful in providing students with introductions to families, obtaining for them suitable board and lodging, and helping to spread, in a general way, the right conception of their nation's intellectual life. It has already been indicated that Denmark has an affiliated organization in London; to this should be added bureaux established in New York, Paris and Rome. Further, it was mentioned by the lecture, that a number of Danish students were even then touring through England, and that most of them were attending the meeting of the British Association, while 20 British agriculturists were receiving a regular course, with lectures in English, at the Danish Royal College of Agriculture.

Dr. Naser spoke of one other matter of great importance. In the future

organization of post-graduate study on international lines, it was becoming imperative that each university should specialize in certain directions and so attract a larger and larger proportion of those students from all over the world who wished to carry their own education and researches to the furthest point in these particular matters. It is clear that no university specializing in this way would desire to receive any than the best candidates for this purpose from other universities. The students' committees and bureaux would obviously be in a position to recommend such eligible scholars, and could appeal with confidence for financial help and traveling facilities to assist the men or women thus chosen. Doubtless Dr. Naser's paper will be available when the transactions of the British Association of this year are issued, and his views will certainly receive the most careful consideration.

ARGENTINA

Public School Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Recently there has developed a unanimous recognition on the part of government officials in Argentina of the need of vocational education, and during the last year Congress has considered numerous projects designed to provide a practical and adequate education that will prepare men to participate in the future that is promised by the national resources, commerce and industries of the republic.

Today every university graduate is entitled to use either the title "doctor" or "engineer" before his name. The new educational system will be designed to convince the student that his welfare does not depend on university titles and that they have, in fact, become so abundant as to be prejudicial. The virgin lands, the new industries, and the rapidly growing commerce of Argentina offer a wide field of endeavor to the man who is educated and who is willing to work, and it is to these ends that the state schools are to lead their students to consider professional possibilities of work in the mines, fields, and ranches, and the laboratories of factories.

In support of these reforms, the United States is pointed to as an example of what this sort of specialized education will do for a nation. In fact, the United States always has been the model after which Argentine schools are fashioned, just as it has provided the model for the Argentine Constitution and Argentine Government. When the Argentine statesman, Sarmiento, wished to establish a great national school system, he went to the United States and organized a corps of American school-teachers which he brought back with him. These American teachers formed the cornerstone of the present system of national normal schools and the methods they introduced are still in use in preparing Argentine girls to assume the duties of school-teachers.

For higher education there are five major universities in the cities of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman, La Plata and Santa Fe, which offer six courses of study in the arts, science, and the professions. The University of Buenos Aires will celebrate its centenary in October of 1921.

Four hundred new grade schools were established throughout the country in 1918, and the national government took charge of a large number of provincial schools where the provincial governments lacked the funds necessary for their maintenance. In the same year the government authorized its embassy in Washington to buy school supplies in the United States to the value of \$130,000.

The schools now under construction in Buenos Aires will accommodate about 56,000 additional pupils. There are 293,826 children between the ages of 6 and 14 in the Argentine capital, but only 235,982 attend school.

Although educational methods in Argentina are patterned largely after those of the United States, school life in Argentina is decidedly different than in the United States. Instead of the rollicking, screeching children who run and jump and play on their way to and from school, one sees in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities groups of small children walking sedately along under the guardianship of parent, brother, or servant. Just before the schools close these parents, older brothers, and servants gather at the schools and wait for their charges.

In the primary grades the boys and girls attend the same schools, but when they become old enough to attend the third and fourth grades they are sent to separate schools. The older boys go and come much as they do in the United States but with a less display of books. The Argentine school girl, if she attends a government school, is required to wear a plain dark blue uniform, consisting of a loose blouse, full skirt, and sailor hat. This uniform was decreed by the government in an effort to make the schools democratic and to remove any distinction between rich and poor that might arise from dress. But the decree misses much of its intent in that it fails to specify the limit of cost or the quality of goods used.

As soon as the Argentine boy enters a university he automatically becomes a member of what the Argentines call "Los Estudiantes," or "The Students." They parade by the thousands in favor of or in opposition to political candidates or government acts; they participate in an annual torchlight and costume parade in which they make fun of everybody from the President of the republic to their unpopular professors. They are catered to by politicians, taken seriously by the newspapers, and looked upon by the general public as being an important factor in the life of the country. The students of Argentina, that is, the university students, are several years older than a similar group would be in the United States.

There are many beautiful and some quite elaborate school buildings in Argentina and especially in the city of Buenos Aires, which has 680 public and private schools, in addition to the university buildings. Some of the Buenos Aires schools are housed in buildings rented by the government, but in many cases they are housed in government buildings which look more like great libraries than schools. These buildings follow the well-known feature of Spanish architecture in that they are built around open courtyards or patios which provide ample light and recreation space.

Compulsory grade school education

was established in Argentina in 1884 by a national law which requires parents to register with the school authorities all children between the ages of 6 and 12. Although it has not always been possible to enforce this law, school attendance has shown a notable increase in recent years.

Today the republic, with a population of 8,000,000, has nearly 8500 public and private schools with an enrollment of 1,008,903 pupils. In addition to these there are 150 national colleges, normal schools and other educational institutes. About a third of these schools operate under the administration of the National Council of Education, which really is a bureau of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The president and four other members of this council are appointed by the President of the republic and the approval of the Senate is required for the appointment of the council's president. The members of this council are appointed for terms of five years and have direct charge of faculty direction and the general administration of graded schools. They are held personally responsible for the expenditures from the school funds, which amount to more than \$18,000,000 a year for the 2500 schools under their jurisdiction.

The school law provides that each neighborhood of from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants in cities and each neighborhood of from 300 to 500 in small towns shall constitute a school district with the right to primary instruction as established by law. The schools are divided into three groups: infants, first and second grades; elementary, third and fourth grades; superior, fifth and sixth grades. The course of study covers a plan of general education much like that in the grade schools of the United States, including elementary work in mathematics, the natural sciences, and history, such as are taken up in the first year of United States high school courses.

In addition to these general studies, boys are required to study military drill and girls are taught domestic science and household economy. In the country schools, pupils are given elementary instruction in agriculture and stock-raising. The National Council also operates an industrial school in Buenos Aires for the teaching of the trades.

For higher education there are five major universities in the cities of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman, La Plata and Santa Fe, which offer six courses of study in the arts, science, and the professions. The University of Buenos Aires will celebrate its centenary in October of 1921.

Four hundred new grade schools were established throughout the country in 1918, and the national government took charge of a large number of provincial schools where the provincial governments lacked the funds necessary for their maintenance. In the same year the government authorized its embassy in Washington to buy school supplies in the United States to the value of \$130,000.

The schools now under construction in Buenos Aires will accommodate about 56,000 additional pupils. There are 293,826 children between the ages of 6 and 14 in the Argentine capital, but only 235,982 attend school.

Although educational methods in Argentina are patterned largely after those of the United States, school life in Argentina is decidedly different than in the United States. Instead of the rollicking, screeching children who run and jump and play on their way to and from school, one sees in Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities groups of small children walking sedately along under the guardianship of parent, brother, or servant. Just before the schools close these parents, older brothers, and servants gather at the schools and wait for their charges.

In the primary grades the boys and girls attend the same schools, but when they become old enough to attend the third and fourth grades they are sent to separate schools. The older boys go and come much as they do in the United States but with a less display of books. The Argentine school girl, if she attends a government school, is required to wear a plain dark blue uniform, consisting of a loose blouse, full skirt, and sailor hat. This uniform was decreed by the government in an effort to make the schools democratic and to remove any distinction between rich and poor that might arise from dress. But the decree misses much of its intent in that it fails to specify the limit of cost or the quality of goods used.

As soon as the Argentine boy enters a university he automatically becomes a member of what the Argentines call "Los Estudiantes," or "The Students."

They parade by the thousands in favor of or in opposition to political candidates or government acts; they participate in an annual torchlight and costume parade in which they make fun of everybody from the President of the republic to their unpopular professors. They are catered to by politicians, taken seriously by the newspapers, and looked upon by the general public as being an important factor in the life of the country. The students of Argentina, that is, the university students, are several years older than a similar group would be in the United States.

There are many beautiful and some quite elaborate school buildings in Argentina and especially in the city of Buenos Aires, which has 680 public and private schools, in addition to the university buildings. Some of the Buenos Aires schools are housed in buildings rented by the government, but in many cases they are housed in government buildings which look more like great libraries than schools. These buildings follow the well-known feature of Spanish architecture in that they are built around open courtyards or patios which provide ample light and recreation space.

Compulsory grade school education

COUNTRY SCHOOLS

The Benefits of Consolidation in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The rural school problem is ever with us, and for the last century has been a subject with which reformers, educators and writers have delighted in playing football. I might give you this morning some fine-sounding platitudes on education; I might tell you of educational leaders of the world and how they would reform this system of ours; I might become so bold as to tell you how to conduct your class-room work. But I believe that we have already too many pet ideas in our educational system, too much deviation from the real business in hand—we are concerned too much with abstract ideas in education, and oftentimes with the methods of teaching, while not enough attention has been given to the real foundations that must be laid before anything can be accomplished," said R. P. Crawford, associate editor of The Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Nebraska, speaking on "Country Schools That Are Making Good," before the rural section of the National Education Association at its annual convention here. Mr. Crawford continued in part as follows:

"As far as possible, I would like to get down to fundamentals and tell you some things that have been accomplished and can be accomplished in handling this time-worn rural school problem. The far-seeing rural teacher has greater opportunities than ever greeted her city cousin, and I want to tell you incidentally of a few rural school-teachers and workers who have realized their opportunities.

"Before we try to settle upon all the minor details of running this rural educational system, wouldn't it be a good plan to try to put the horse before the cart, and find out some big fundamentals that have resulted in a few states and communities getting their schools upon a workable foundation? If we assume that half of the children in the United States live in rural communities—and this assumption is approximately correct—by all rights they should receive half of our attention.

"As nearly as I am able to make out, we have now abandoned approximately 50,000 of our little one-room schools and replaced them by some 12,000 consolidated structures, which compare favorably with the great majority of city schools. Three-fourths of these one-room schools probably have disappeared in the last 10 years. There has been a tremendous wave of consolidation sweeping the middle west during the last few years, probably greater than you have any idea of.

"I received telegraphic reports on June 19 from the leading states on the number of consolidated schools. State Superintendent L. N. Hines reported approximately 1000 consolidated schools in Indiana on that date, and for strictly bona fide consolidated schools Indiana should probably be awarded the first place. Ohio reported 910 consolidated and centralized schools, which to all intents and purposes here are the same thing. Iowa, perhaps the newest arrival in this game, has jumped into third place with approximately 415 consolidations. North Dakota reported 543 consolidated schools but in that State the law classes as a consolidation any school with two or more teachers and serving 18 sections. It is, however, a remarkable record for that State. To all appearances, there are some new and captivating forms of marking, and all the formal elements of an essay are more easy of adjudication than its inward significance, yet even here an examiner's pet abominations or unconscious preferences may carry undue weight. His judgment is also affected by the number of compositions he has looked through previously, with the result that his marking grows erratic, or commonplace and without much variation.

"The tendencies have long been recognized by those who conduct public examinations, and it is not uncommon to have two examiners, each going through the whole set of essays; in addition, an assessor is sometimes provided to deal with cases in which there is a large discrepancy between the two marks assigned to a given essay.

"The whole ground has lately been traversed afresh in public, for the Scottish Educational Journal has printed 26 short essays with an invitation to teachers to assign values to each of these compositions. Numerical marks were not desired, but the essays were to be put into the following seven classes: Ex. V. S*, S. S*, M. S. U. These divisions apparently stand for Excellent, Very Satisfactory, Satisfactory plus, Satisfactory, Satisfactory Minus, Moderately Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory.

"A better division might have been the ten classes indicated by the figures 10 to 1 and termed, Excellent, Very Good, Good, Very Fair, Fair, Very Tolerable, Tolerable, Indifferent, Very Indifferent, Bad, with Very Bad added if a zero class is introduced.

"However, the volunteer markers, 271 in all, probably decided in the figures 7 to 1, 7 being the highest award and 1 the lowest under the scheme proposed.

"Here, then, are 271 judges who must have had frequent experience in looking over the English composition of their pupils. What is the result? An extraordinary variety of marking, which is dealt with at length in the issue of August 13. All that can be given in these columns is Essay No. 10 and its valuations. The wording is as follows:

"One day in summer when it was raining my chum and I got permission to go for a one-day holiday. After we got permission we set out for the nine o'clock train for North Berwick. We got the train and arrived there at eleven o'clock. When we got off the train the first place we went was the bathing pond. We had our bathing costumes and it was so warm a day that we went and had a bath.

"After we came out we got dressed and paid our threepence. We walked up to the North Berwick law and went up it, and saw a lovely view of the place. Then it was about one o'clock so we went and had dinner. After our dinner we went down the pier and went out in a boat and had a lovely sail."

"Those unacquainted with statistical work would scarcely believe that this composition received every award from excellent to unsatisfactory. It is true that only one examiner gave it the former mark and three the latter. Perhaps the verdict excellent may be accounted for in this way: Some examiners have an elaborate system of deductions for mistakes, while others unconsciously pursue the same

plan by running the eye long each line for actual errors.

"I have burdened you enough with mere figures and I presume most of you are wondering just how these leading states have been able to make such great strides in getting rid of their one-room schools. It is not such a mystery as you might suppose.

"Nearly every one of these states has had some special provision in its legislation that not only provided for consolidation, but helped the matter along. For instance, Indiana's law provides that every one-room school with less than 15 pupils may be closed and every school with less than 12 pupils shall be closed, provided of course that the topographical conditions make it possible to abandon the school. There you have one of the keynotes to Indiana's success in consolidation.

"Likewise, Ohio has a law that when the average daily attendance of any school in the school district for the preceding year has been below 10, the school shall be suspended and the children transported to another school. These schools in the law are designated as consolidated schools in distinction to centralized schools where the proposition is voted on by the people. Our report from Vernon M. Riegel, the state superintendent in Ohio, on June 19, indicated that the number of consolidated schools was 600 and the number of centralized 310. A few years ago Ohio completely revised its entire system of school laws."

MARKING SCHOOL ESSAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—To write English well is one thing; to judge an essay well is another. Those who have had most to do with the marking of English composition know best how variable is an examiner's judgment of the same essay at different times, and how still more divergent—in fact, how irreconcilable—are sometimes the verdicts of different examiners attempting to assess the performance of a given candidate. Nor is the reason far to seek. However bad an essay upon the whole, it has always some redeeming points which at a given moment may capture the attention of the marker; however good the composition, there are defects that will occasionally loom large in his eyes. Much will this be the case when there are two examiners. Thought may be villainously expressed in writing, and yet have subtle associations that are recognized by a kindred nature.

Grammar, spelling, and all the formal elements of an essay are more easy of adjudication than its inward significance, yet even here an examiner's pet abominations or unconscious preferences may carry undue weight. His judgment is also affected by the number of compositions he has looked through previously, with the result that his marking grows erratic, or commonplace and without much variation. These tendencies have long been recognized by those who conduct public examinations, and it is not uncommon to have two examiners, each going through the whole set of essays; in addition, an assessor is sometimes provided to deal with cases in which there is a large discrepancy between the two marks assigned to a given essay.

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"A better division might have been the ten classes indicated by the figures 10 to 1 and termed, Excellent, Very Good, Good

THE HOME FORUM

Autumn

The morns are meeker than they were,
The nuts are getting brown;
The berry's cheek is plumper.
The rose is out of town.

The maple wears a gayer scarf,
The field a scarlet gown.
Lest I should be old-fashioned,
I'll put a trinket on.

—Emily Dickinson.

Ibsen to Björnson

Rome, January 9th, 1884.

Dear Björnson:

Thank you for your New Year's letter. And pardon me for waiting until today to send you an answer. You must not think that in the meantime have been in doubt regarding the matter. To me there was nothing to consider; immediately after I had read your letter I had the answer ready, and here it is.

I neither can nor will take any leading position at the Christiania Theater. My theatrical experiences and the recollections of home are not of such a nature that I should feel any inclination to revive them in practice. I might certainly feel a responsibility and a duty in the matter if I thought that as director I could do anything to the advantage of our dramatic art; but of this I despair greatly. Our theater staff is demoralized, will not submit to discipline and yield absolute obedience; and moreover, we have a press which is ever ready to support the refractory ones against the leader. This is the chief reason with us why we cannot, as in other countries where the anarchistic tendencies are less developed, obtain any real ensemble. I do not think I could succeed in changing these conditions to something better; for they are too closely connected with our whole national view of life; and moreover, my inclination for the practical business of the theater is too small. Therefore I would not under any circumstances undertake this matter.

But, dear Björnson, is this, that is not me at all whom the committee wants. For it is you and no one else. Whether the hesitation which you feel in accepting the offer is quite conquerable I naturally cannot judge; but I would feel a hearty joy for the sake of the whole matter if it were not. I shall of course assume under all circumstances that you will reject the offer only after the strictest consideration.

But, whatever you make up your mind to do yourself, the proper authorities ought to provide that your son be attached to the theater—that is if he is willing. Last fall I exchanged a couple of letters with him concerning other affairs, and I still further gained confirmation of my conviction that in him we would be able to get just that technical theatri-

Newcomers in Australia

Mid-Nineteenth Century

A new heaven and a new earth! Tier beyond tier, height above height, the great wooded ranges go rolling away westward, till on the lofty skyline they are drowned with a gleam of everlasting snow. To the eastward they sink down, breaking into isolated forest-fringed peaks, and rock-crowned eminences, till with rapidly straightening lines they fade into the broad, gray plains beyond which the southern ocean is visible by the white sea-haze upon the sky.

All creation is new and strange. The trees, surpassing in size the largest English oaks, are of a species we have never seen before. The graceful shrubs, the bright-colored flowers, ay, the very grass itself, are of species unknown in Europe; while, flaming lorries and brilliant paroquets fly whistling, not unmusically, through the gloomy forest, and overhead in the higher fields of air, still lit up by the last rays of the sun, countless cockatoos wheel and scream in gay joy, as we may see the gulls do about an English headland.

To the northward a great glen, sinking suddenly from the saddle on which we stand, stretches away in long vista, until it joins a broader valley, through which we can dimly see a full-fed river winding along in gleaming reaches, through level meadow land, interspersed with clumps of timber.

We are in Australia. Three hundred and fifty miles south of Sydney, on the great watershed which divides the Belloury from the Maryburnong, since better known as the snowy river of Gippsland.

As the sun was going down on the scene I have been describing, James Stockbridge and I, Geoffrey Hamlyn, reined up our horses on the ridge above mentioned, and gazed down the long gully which lay stretched at our feet. Only the tallest trees stood with their higher boughs glowing with the gold of the departing day, and we stood undetermined which route to pursue, and half inclined to camp at the next waterhole we should see.

At this time Stockbridge and I had been settled in our new home about two years, and were beginning to get comfortable and contented. We had had but little trouble with the blacks, and having taken possession of a fine piece of country, were flourishing and well-to-do.

We had time to notice that there were women on the foremost dray, when it became evident that the party intended camping in a turn of the river just below. One man kicked his feet out of the stirrups, and sitting loosely in his saddle, prepared to watch the cattle for the first few hours till he was relieved. Another lit a fire against a fallen tree, and while the bullock-drivers were busy unyoking their beasts, and the women were clambering from the dray, two of the horsemen separated from the others, and came forward to meet us.

Both of them I saw were men of vast stature. One rode upright, with a military seat, while his companion had his feet out of his stirrups, and rode loosely, as if tired with his journey. Further than this, I could distinguish nothing in the darkening twilight; but, looking at James, I saw that he was eagerly scanning the strangers, with elevated eyebrows and opened lips. Ere I could speak to him, he had dashed forward with a shout, and when I came up with him, wondering, I found myself shaking hands, talking and laughing, everything in fact short of crying, with Major Buckley and Thomas Troubridge.

Troubridge sat in his saddle immovable and silent as a statue, and when I looked in his face I saw that his heart had traveled farther than his eye could reach, and that he was looking far beyond the horizon that bounded his earthly vision, away to the pleasant old home which was home to us no longer. "This I drew from my reflection in the looking-glass in the year 1484, when I was a child."

"First came the cattle lowing loudly,

what the new comers were was solved before we reached the river, for we could hear the rapid detonation of the stock-whip loud above the lowing of the cattle; so we sat and watched them debouch from the forest into the broad river meadows in the gathering gloom; saw the scene so venerable

and brought the mountain snows down the Tennessee River with a great rushing turbulence, and it lifted a wild, imperious, chanting voice into the primeval stillness. A delicate vernal haze began to pervade the air, and a sweet placidity, as if all nature were in a dream. . . . an expectant mo-

Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In studying Christian Science, it is essential to progress to understand man's true selfhood. On page 254 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true." It is obvious, then, that a knowledge of man's true selfhood must precede the destruction of the belief in a material self.

The belief in a self apart from God is the result of believing in false gods, i.e., in thinking there is more than one creator. The spiritual self is the only real self and is that spiritual selfhood which Jesus manifested in a greater degree than any other man. Therefore in order to learn what man's real self is, it is well to ponder on the example of Jesus the Wayshower, whose lifework ultimately revealed the nothingness of the mortal, material man and the reality of the spiritual man or the Christ.

Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and in this case he was undoubtedly referring to his material self. He was in effect saying that while a man believes himself to be an independent being, possessing a mind of his own, he is unable to do anything. But when he says, "I and my Father are one," he is stating a great metaphysical fact, and is affirming the truth about God and man. He is declaring man's unity with God and in the recognition of that unity lies the secret of his success in healing. If Jesus had allowed himself to think for one moment that the power to heal the sick, cleanse the leper and raise the dead was a power belonging to him personally, he would never have done the marvelous works he did. It was his constant recognition of man's oneness with his Father-Mother God and his nothingness apart from God, that gave him the ability to demonstrate so successfully the unreality of evil.

In trying to gain a better understanding of God and man, it is important to dissociate any thought of personal success or failure from one's work. Just in the degree that the material self is put out of the way, and man's unity with God is claimed, one is able to get rid of any sense of personal responsibility, and therefore cannot help doing better work because spiritual understanding has revealed the fact that God, or Mind, is the only worker. This denial of a material self is one step toward learning something of man's real self and his spiritual sonship. Constantly turning away from the suggestion of a selfhood apart from God and realizing the spiritual sonship of man, we begin to bring into our experience something of what Jesus proved in his work on earth.

On page 588 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, says, "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence; man and woman unchanged forever in their individual characters, even as numbers which never blend with each other, though they are governed by one Principle." Therefore, the "I" that Jesus referred to as being one with the Father is the spiritual reality or "I" of every one of us, for it there is but one "I" or divine Principle of all, then all creation must be included in that "I" or "Us." Thus it follows naturally that that is the real self and anything else that claims to be our self is nothing but a counterfeit.

When we realize that all that ever works is this "I," we can see the foolishness of anyone saying, "I can't," when any unusual or difficult problem or duty presents itself. It is the false material self that says, "I can't," that self which has to be eliminated in order to allow the real self to appear which rejoices in the affirmation of the truth that "I can." On page 302 of Science and Health we read: "The Science of being reveals man as perfect, even as the Father is perfect, because the Soul, or Mind, of the spiritual man is God, the divine Principle of all being, and because this real man is governed by Soul instead of sense, by the law of Spirit, not by the so-called laws of matter." Therefore, the real man whose Soul or Mind is God, can only think as God thinks and works, and our need is to get to know more of God so that we can work with that knowledge of Principle which will prove through demonstration that to know God is to know man, the true divine image or idea of God. The more faithfully we cling to the truth that the only "I" there is is the "I, or Ego" defined in the glossary of Science and Health (p. 588), as "Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind," the more we shall lose sight of the material self, and the words, "I can't do that which should be done," will gradually drop out of our vocabulary. Is it possible to conceive of any problem arising that divine Principle, Spirit, Soul, Mind, cannot solve? There is not now and never has been any such condition, and the sooner we begin to unlimit ourselves, to banish that unreal self that thrives on false beliefs of lack, limitation, and so on, and realize even in a small degree what Christ Jesus meant when he made that wonderful metaphysical statement, "I and my Father are one," the sooner shall we see the fruit of this right thinking in every part of our work. Then we shall demonstrate the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "No and Yes" (p. 26), that "Man's real ego, or selfhood, is goodness."

And so in proportion to our denial of self and our recognition of man's oneness with God, do we reflect that power which is of God. This power

naturally becomes increasingly available as we grow in our understanding of God. Lack of health, money, friends, are all due to a lack of knowledge of God, and the only real overcoming of these beliefs is the result of a better understanding of what God is. For is it not evident that the real self, the spiritual self, which is one with God and has never been separated, has also never suffered from lack of money, health or friends. The consciousness of man's unity with God, divine Principle, must inevitably destroy any belief that man, God's idea, can reflect anything unlike God.

The Azores

Seventh day out. . . . We have just passed the Azores. I got up early to see Fayal and Pico, but the top of Pico was veiled in fog. After breakfast I went out on deck, and there was San Jorge less than a mile away, the sun shining on it so that every detail of its romantic slopes seemed especially exposed to my curious eyes. I thought of moonlight filtering through grape vines, of the dreamy rouades of mocking birds among the roses, of the shadows of leaves upon white faces, as I recalled all the tales Dom Machado used to tell me of his poetic boyhood, spent in almost feudal state on these islands, among such a simple, kindly, childlike people. . . .

Grey, stone houses encircled by cornfields, hayricks, and hedges dotted the wild slopes. The steepest, most impossible crags were terraced, the farm house perched in some apparently inaccessible place. The towns made a pink and yellow blur clustered about a church with a spire. . . . I could see the houses distinctly, also the steep little streets, the windmills, the washings on the lines and even the people themselves. Many of the wee villages had mysterious harbors, and there must have been many ways to reach them through the mighty rocks. The coast line was very precipitous and the wooded walls of grey and red stone were veined with waterfalls that dropped in shimmering cascades from the top of the hills to the sea, dashing white against the cliffs below.

It took us all morning to pass San Jorge. How I longed to walk up those crooked streets of mystery, and clamber away up the heights to the farms so near the sky! And I can understand how the children of these isolated isles which arise so strangely from the lonely Atlantic waves have a longing for home. . . .

We pass San Miguel tonight, so farewell, land! I was so glad to see the mountains. . . . This limitless, rolling sea with its sublime and lonely sunsets, and its cold, moonlit waves makes me wish to sing. . . . —From "New Footprints in Old Places," by Pauline Stiles.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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A drawing by Albrecht Dürer

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Gulls in an Aery
Morrice

Gulls in an aery morrice
Gleam and vanish and gleam . . .
The full sea, sleepily basking,
Dreams under skies of dream.

Gulls in an aery morrice
Circle and swoop and close . . .
Fuller and ever fuller
The rose of the morning blown.

James was right. All doubt about

W. E. Henley

Springtime in East Tennessee

The winter wore gradually away.

While the snows were still on the ground, and the eastern mountain domes were glittering white against a pale blue sky, all soon showed the nearer slopes the dense forests had turned clear garnet hue, that betokened the swelling of congregated masses of myriads of budding boughs. Even the aspect of more distant ranges bespoke a change, in the dull, soft blue which replaced the hard lapisanazuli tint that the chill, sharp weather had known. For the cold had now a reviviscent tang—not . . . of the winter's thrall. And

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Milner Settlement

It is becoming tolerably clear that the only real opposition in Egypt to what is known as the Milner settlement is emanating from those elements which are unalterably opposed to anything but the complete evacuation of the country bag and baggage. Such elements are not particularly strong in numbers, nor do they carry any great political weight. At the same time they are unfortunately able to appeal to all the prejudice and fanaticism in the country. What is happening in Egypt is, of course, precisely what is happening within the Indian Empire. In other words, the British Government is paving, as it were, the penalty of its own success. Having created peace where before there was perpetual unrest, having restored financial order out of chaos, having assured justice in the decision of the courts, and having promoted education in every way, it finds itself in the presence of a generation which has not known Joseph. In other words, it has raised up an educated body of young Egyptians who quite naturally are anxious to take the management of their country into their own hands. What this generation does not naturally recognize is its own insufficiency. In its ignorance of the difficulties which lie before it, it imagines that these difficulties do not exist, whilst, like all people in a hurry, it sees nothing but procrastination in a delay which is the result of wisdom.

Fortunately for Egypt, there are wiser heads than these on the banks of the Nile. There are still in the country men who remember the iniquities of the régime of Ismail Pasha, and who have not forgotten that the kourbash and the corvée once flourished in the land. These men know something of the change that has come over the country since the day of Tel-el-Kebir, and are able to realize what just one such great engineering feat as the Assuan dam has meant for the prosperity of the country.

When, therefore, Lord Milner came to attempt his settlement, he found if there was much ignorance and much prejudice to be faced, there was also a considerable appreciation of what the British occupation had meant. The arrangement which he came to with Zaghlul Pasha was, of course, not, as it is so frequently described, a settlement. It was nothing more or less than the basis for an agreement which would subsequently have to be drawn up and submitted to the British Government for acceptance. At the same time the terms of the arrangement were such as Lord Milner was sure would be satisfactory to his government, and as Zaghlul was convinced would be acceptable to the people of Egypt. The heads of this agreement have been made public repeatedly, but there is one particular in which every version of them has been wrong. It has been stated that the British military control is to be reduced to the garrisoning of the Canal Zone. This is not the case. The British Government in offering to protect Egypt has naturally insisted that it must be permitted to maintain what it regards as a sufficient garrison in Egypt, and nowhere is it laid down that this garrison is to be confined to the Canal Zone. The exact position of the main cantonments has not been specified, but it is understood that these will be placed wherever, in the opinion of the British military authorities, strategical requirements will be most satisfactorily provided for. As a matter of fact, so long as the Soudan remains in British hands, and the British are able to maintain their supremacy in the Mediterranean, the military fate of Egypt would be in the hands of the government in London, whether or not it had an army in occupation. At the same time, so long as the British Government makes itself responsible for the safety of the country, so long it must have the power to take whatever military steps it may deem necessary to insure that protection.

With perhaps this one exception, the heads of the proposed agreement have been accurately reported in the press, and it is with respect to these proposals that the preliminary campaign is now being carried out in Egypt by the supporters of Zaghlul. After the preliminary agreement had been reached by Lord Milner, it was made perfectly clear to Zaghlul that the next step lay with him and those who thought with him. That is to say, they were told that, before a permanent agreement could be drafted, they must obtain from the Egyptians a popular mandate which would amount to acceptance in advance. It is to this end that the meetings which have recently taken place in Cairo and Alexandria have been devoted; and it is particularly satisfactory to learn that they have been in every way successful, and that news is coming from the provinces to the effect that the support here is fully equal to that which had been obtained in the towns. When Zaghlul is able to report to the British authorities that his campaign has been successful, the necessary steps will be taken to convert Lord Milner's draft agreement into a regular treaty, whereby the independence of Egypt will be fully recognized, whilst, in return for the privileged position which the United Kingdom is to enjoy in the Nile Valley, the protection of the country will be in turn assumed, and its integrity guaranteed.

The success which has attended these negotiations is admittedly due to the broadmindedness and far-sightedness with which Lord Milner has approached the subject. There has never been any secret as to the extraordinary ability of the Secretary for the Colonies, but it is safe to say that this ability has never been displayed to greater advantage, or more to the interests of his country, than it has been on the present occasion. Lord Milner discovered in Egypt a state of things which seemed well nigh hopeless. By the exercise of an extraordinary tact and of an appreciation of the aspirations of those with whom he was negotiating, the representative of the British Cabinet found it possible to come to a satisfactory agreement. At the same time it is no secret that, had the conduct of the negotiations been placed in less able hands,

the condition of things in Egypt today would be an additional burden to the statesmen of the Empire instead of a successful lightening of their load.

State Power in Peace Emergencies

In the State of Indiana, under a law enacted at the recent special session of the Legislature, the police power of the body politic is to be invoked in what is regarded as a peace emergency, much as the extraordinary powers of the federal and state governments were invoked in the emergency caused by the war. It is about to be undertaken, in Indiana, to regulate and fix, by decision of a newly-created coal and food commission, the price of coal at the mines, in the hands of jobbers and wholesalers, and finally in the hands of retailers. This attempted application of the police power of a state is, it is said, the first so to be undertaken in peace times in the United States, and it need not be intimated that the processes employed and the results achieved will be watched with interest. No more important industrial problem has recently been presented in any country where coal and fuel oils exist in abundance, it is safe to say, than that of fuel supplies and fuel prices in the United States today. Despite the ability to produce and to transport almost unlimited supplies of both anthracite and bituminous coal, the prices of both these commodities have steadily advanced since the war, and there is almost everywhere the complaint that deliveries are retarded without satisfactory explanation.

Indiana, as is well known, is in the midst of the bituminous coal belt. In almost any conceivable circumstances, except a complete cessation of production, it would seem that competitive conditions in that and the surrounding territory would regulate prices and insure an adequate supply, both for industrial and domestic uses. Perhaps it is because a patent normal condition apparently does not exist that the state legislators have provided a means of correcting what they must reasonably look upon as an abnormal and unreasonable industrial condition. The commission, it seems, is to have nothing to do, at least for the time being, with coal production or the question of wage and working conditions in the mines. It is to take the coal at the mouth of the mine and follow it, step by step, through the hands of the mine operators, thence into the hands of jobbers and wholesalers, and from there to the retail dealers, and finally into the hands of the consumers. For the purpose of gaining all necessary facts which may guide the commission in fixing prices at the different stages, two hearings have been arranged, one for the benefit of mine operators, and another for the benefit of jobbers and wholesalers. A third will, it is said, be arranged, and to this coal dealers and retailers will be summoned. From these hearings, with all facts as to costs of production, transportation and handling before the commission, there is presumably to be evolved a schedule of reasonable prices to be charged by producers and dealers at every stage until the coal is delivered to the ultimate consumer, thus utilizing, and for much the same purposes, the methods worked out and employed by the federal government in regulating and fixing commodity prices during the war.

Of course, it would not be expected that an innovation such as this, undertaken as a fixed and continuing policy of a state government, could go unchallenged by those whose business dealings it is proposed even reasonably to regulate and control. So it comes about, naturally enough, no doubt, that the Indiana mine operators, being the first to be affected by the regulatory measure, have combined to attack the law on constitutional grounds. This attack was made almost immediately after the enactment of the law, and it was arranged that three judges of the United States district and circuit courts should pass upon the validity of the act. After a hearing at a special term, these judges, by unanimous opinion, have declared the law valid and operative under the police power of the State.

The economic importance of the undertaking of the State of Indiana in the present case can hardly be overestimated. It is, without doubt, the extreme to which the people of any state have gone, in time of peace, in an effort to regulate so-called private business enterprises. It is evidently regarded by the courts as a reasonable extension of public control, heretofore confined to admitted monopolies and licensed public utilities, to the production of and traffic in those commodities in which the entire public, because of an admitted necessity, has a common and continuing interest. Logically, it would seem, a like application may be made in the matter of rental property and rents, along the lines indicated in previous discussions of the housing problem, and, as reasonably, to all commodities in which there is an increasing tendency to create and maintain artificial, or commercial, monopolies.

Inflated Currency

To the average visitor from Europe to the United States prior to the war, the rate of exchange at which dollars and cents were obtained for English, French, or other currency was a subject that demanded little consideration. Rates varied slightly, but always within reasonable limits. Now, however, the same visitor is somewhat perplexed at finding United States currency costing so much more than heretofore. Various explanations may be forthcoming, such as "trade balance," or "low gold reserve," but these generally leave the visitor unconvinced and not in the least consoled about the fact that for each £1 only \$3.50 has been received, whereas, on previous occasions, around \$4.86 was obtained. The difference of \$1.30 or more on each £1 seems to warrant a better explanation than vague generalities.

It is unfortunate that so many factors enter into the subject of foreign exchange rates that a study of the subject and its complexities demands some time. The most important factors, however, are commerce and gold. Parity, or "normal," is that figure, expressed in the currency of one nation, which is the value of the gold contained in the coinage of another nation. The price fixed by the United States Government for pure gold is \$20.67 an ounce, at which value \$1 should contain 1.50464 grams. In pure gold, the English pound contains 7.2238 grams. Therefore, with \$1 equal to 1.50464 grams, and allowing

a fraction for alloy, it is a matter of simple division to find out that to exchange American currency for one English pound, \$4.8665 should pass.

Should the claims, as a result of trading, of one country on another be equal, there would be no balance, and the exchange rate would remain at par. This condition, however, is most improbable, and it is the fluctuating balance that affects the exchange and produces variations in the rate. Consequently, when imports, which represent money to be paid out, exceed exports, or money to be received, there is a debit balance. Under normal conditions, when a debit balance is sufficient to occasion a fall in exchange, the condition is rectified by the shipment of gold from the debtor country to the creditor when the rate approaches mint par. In other words, so long as it is cheaper to send drafts in payment, such a practice is adhered to, but when the rate falls to the point where actual bullion can be shipped at an expense less than that of buying drafts at a depreciated rate, this course is resorted to, with the result that the rate is once more stabilized. When it becomes impossible to ship gold, whether because of depleted reserves or a necessity of war, there is nothing to support the market, and this condition was witnessed during recent years between the United States and European countries.

Each nation should have its proportionate gold reserve to its currency for an accurate value to be obtained in terms of currency of another nation. On July 1 the gold reserve of the United States was \$2,234,000,000, compared with its note circulation of \$4,512,000,000, or 49.5 per cent, a ratio which far exceeded that of any European country. Great Britain's percentage was 31.5; that of France 9.6; while those of Germany and Austria were 1.6 and 0.4, respectively. It can, therefore, be seen that the amount of paper currency issued becomes quite a factor in international finance. In the United States the policy of curtailing loans and refusal to extend credits has been a part of a plan to deflate currency, and Great Britain and France are reducing their outstanding paper at a rapid rate. As the gold reserves are thus built up again, so the discrepancy in exchange rates between the United States and those countries will be lessened.

In the case of certain central European countries, where there is practically no gold reserve, an enormous debt, and a vast quantity of paper money, it is reasonable to expect a considerable time to elapse before anything like a normal exchange rate will be seen. But the visitor from England to the United States will take an interest now in the efforts of the British Government to reduce the paper currency, for this process, coupled with the gradually increasing value of British exports, will prove a prominent factor in the question of how much nearer \$4.86 shall be received for £1 when next he lands on American soil.

Italian Republics

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, erstwhile poet, dramatist, and captain in the Italian Flying Corps, proclaiming a republic in Fiume, and occupying islands in the Gulf of Quarnero, is a reminder that there is nothing new under the Italian sun so far as city republics are concerned. One has only to turn back the pages of the history of the peninsula to find that Venice and Genoa were noted examples of communes. They lived not only independent civic lives but, under the rule of doges or of the twelve buoni uomini, good and true, unfurled their own separate flags to the breeze and set forth with powerful armies and navies for the purpose of unneighborly aggression or the extension of their territorial possessions. There was, of course, the crowning example of Florence, there was Pisa the Splendid, and there were the lesser republics of Siena and Lucca. But it is always the Republic of Venice, the Bride of the Adriatic, that most of all strikes the popular imagination, Venice tracing her communal life back to the dawn of Italian history, proud of her three flags and of the far-flung lands of which she was the mistress.

Almost all the republics achieved a greatness that today strikes one as more national than civic, and that has had a profound effect upon the modern world. They fostered the belles-lettres, founded schools of painting whose exemplars adorn the galleries of two hemispheres, gave rise to great leaders, soldiers, and poets, and played no mean part in the Renaissance of art and learning. The day came, it is true, when their stars waned and were gone, leaving behind the star of the house of Savoy, to shine over that united Italy of which they themselves had never dreamed.

Their history, indeed, is a story of constant strife, of sordid as well as of noble ambition. At one time the Pisans would be savagely attacking the Lucchese and the Genoese falling foul of the Pisans, while the Venetians would be setting forth to subdue the Genoese. At another the Florentines would be attacking the Siene, and the Lucchese, in helping the latter, would be fallen upon by the Pisans at the instigation of the Florentines. To be attacked by the Pisans in those bellicose times assuredly was not to be taken lightly. Pisa had an overweening might that even the powerful Genoese feared. She had conquered Sardinia, Corsica, and the distant Balearic Isles, and like the ancient Phoenicians, was in possession of much of the Mediterranean trade. Conquest and commerce, power and expansion seemed to be the prevailing objectives of the medieval republics. To this end they usually annexed the contado around their cities and forcibly relieved the neighboring nobles of their strongholds.

With the remarkable examples before him from out of the past, Gabriele d'Annunzio may feel a real tug within him to rule his realm in true Italian fashion. The world need not necessarily break a lance with him over the point that political government may belong to anything else than the province of poetry. A poet may surely cast forth his dragnet into all waters. The act is not merely one of poetic license. Far from it! Poets have proved to be real leaders in great national movements, and have fired men with the glowing zeal of the patriot during crises.

It would be idle to ask, however, what Gabriele d'Annunzio believes will be the final issue of his attempt to found another civic republic on the Adriatic. The world is certainly not inclined to take him seriously, and

would not be at all surprised to find him trying to solve his political and economic problems in the spirit of a Punchinello. A man of his peculiar temperament, indeed, might readily fling aside the standards of common civilization and even seek to revive the cultured court of the Medici on the shores of the Quarnero Gulf; to make of himself another enlightened patron of art and literature like Lorenzo the Magnificent, or that perfect type of the grand seigneur, Filippo Strozzi. We may yet see him assembling the learned around him and founding another academy for the study of the antique, embellishing a great library, as did the father of his country, Cosimo de' Medici, with priceless manuscripts, bringing back in measure those days when to discover and possess Greek codices was the ambition of a Lorenzo de' Medici or a Poggio Bracciolini. Or we may find him attracting to his court a modern Pico della Mirandola, a Benvenuto Cellini, a Luigi Pulci, or a Baldassare Peruzzi. For d'Annunzio doubtless knows by heart his humanists and historians, his Platonians and poets and artists of the Renaissance. The lordly Magnifico, himself a poet who perfected popular forms of verse, may have his duplicate, as ruler of a state and a republic of letters, in the irrepressible hero of the Fiumian coup d'état.

Whatever may be the case, Gabriele d'Annunzio may be relied upon to put his own strenuous individuality into his rule. It was precisely because of this same characteristic that the Italian communes put on record both a splendid civilization and a splendid failure. They afforded brilliant examples of rapid rise and complete extinction, and while they showed examples of self-help, they also brought about their own destruction. They desired neither kingship nor federation, stuck to a separate existence, and seeing no possibility, or no need, of uniting in a common effort against a common foe, the end found them on the scrap-heap of history.

Editorial Notes

SO THE famous mulberry tree at Mildmay has at last yielded to the storm. Trees sometimes earn their reputations as easily as men, and this mulberry was not one of the exceptions. Its chief claim to fame rested in the fact that the American Declaration of Independence is said to have been read beneath it, in the year 1776. Whether or not this is so, all those who went to see it, because of this, got the full satisfaction people can from believing what they see. Anyway, the mulberry stood in the gardens of Mildmay House, the residence, when Charles the First was king, of Sir Henry Mildmay, who had acquired it by marriage with the daughter of William Halliday, sometime alderman of London. Close by runs an old Roman road known as Ermine Street, but then whenever a Roman road is discovered Ermine Street is a good name to endow it with. Ermine, Irmin, is, of course, a corruption of Herman or Arminius; and the great Cheruscan soldier who crushed the legions of Varus in the first century, and delivered Germany from Rome, might have been surprised to learn how many Roman roads in Britain were to be named after him.

COMPETITION is a good thing, provided it is legitimate. It will, therefore, be welcome news to the patrons of the "movie" shows to hear that there is every prospect of competition beginning to make itself felt in the production of motion-picture films. Until now about 80 per cent of the films have come from a limited number of producers in the United States, but within the last twelve months several large companies have been organized in Great Britain, and their influence will evidently soon begin to be felt. With the coming of effective competition, a better class of films will have to be turned out, as people will not pay to watch a poor show when there are first-class films to be seen elsewhere. The dramatizing of well-known novels for the cinematograph has been increasing of late, and, while there have been some excellent productions, others would doubtless drive the authors to tears if they saw them, and only disgust audiences acquainted with the stories. It is to be hoped that competition will bring about some improvement in this respect.

THE very latest word concerning Japan's Far Eastern policy comes from London. It is to the effect that Japan intends to withdraw all her troops from Siberia. No less! The reasons given for this sudden change of heart and policy are the cost of the present occupation and the opposition to it engendered at home and amongst the Allies. Now there must, of course, come a time when Japan will have to evacuate Siberia, just as there must come a time when Japan will have to evacuate Shantung, Manchuria, and Eastern Inner Mongolia. But in regard to this announcement from London, the dictate of wisdom would seem to be to defer congratulating Siberia until something "actually happens."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States, has promulgated six concrete rules which, he says, would solve the high-cost-of-living problem. The candidate would increase food production by opening up hitherto unworked lands; make farm life more attractive as a field of endeavor; improve transportation facilities; eliminate the middlemen; pass more anti-profiteering legislation; and regulate essential commodities. The campaigners generally seem to be strolling in the peaceful valley of generalities, rather than climbing up on the hilltops so that the nation may see what they really stand for.

IN THE review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1919, which has recently been issued, it is said that in Lee County, Mississippi, there are 1500 road signs erected by the merchants under the leadership of the state Board of Health. It would seem that in these days, when people are becoming more interested in the elimination of ugly and offensive road signs, such new signs as those which advertise disease should not long be tolerated. Especially undesirable is the encouragement of the children, as in Mississippi, in the writing of these disease warnings.